

I—A REVISIONAL STUDY OF THE AMERICAN PLATYNINÆ.

In his synopsis of *Platynus* and allied genera (Proc. Acad. Phila., 1854, p. 35) Dr. LeConte gave a very good historical account of the vicissitudes of meaning accorded the old generic names *Platynus*, *Anchomenus* and *Agonum* of Bonelli, by various authors, alluding especially to Brullé and Erichson, the former of whom placed all under the name *Platynus*, while the latter, as well as Lacordaire, preferred *Anchomenus* for the three united genera. The most recent European list unites them all under *Agonum*—the third and only remaining alternative. As a result of my own studies, I am disposed to regard the three genera of Bonelli as sufficiently well circumscribed and habitally differentiated among themselves to be held as valid, and have also added some other genera, a large proportion of the new names being rendered necessary by singularly isolated neotropical types; several of these were recognized by Bates as compelling the use of new generic terms, but that author has, it seems, combined too many divergent forms under his conception of the wrongly identified *Colpodes*, which, unless limited to the more characteristic species, would admit of no accurately scientific definition whatever, as a congeries of species distinct from typical *Anchomenus*. Many of the species assigned to *Colpodes* by Bates are purely and typically *Anchomenus*, where a feeble inequality in the projections at the sides of the sinus in the fourth tarsal joint frequently becomes evident. I have therefore limited the *Colpodes* of Chaudoir and Bates to those species in which the fourth anterior tarsal joint is very deeply and conspicuously bilobed, and which at the same time possess a facies of the body and character of coloration distinguishing them at least to some degree from the true *Anchomenus*. These characters are so indefinite, however, that I am forced to regard the neotropical so-called *Colpodes*, here given the name *Plocodes*, taxonomically as a subgenus of *Anchomenus*, though assigning full generic value to a few aberrant species placed under *Colpodes* by Mr. Bates.

T. L. Casey, Mem. Col. IX, Jan. 1920.

In defining the genera of Platyninae, a great deal of consideration must be given habital differences and peculiarities, as in the Pterostichinae, for radical divergencies in the structure of special organs and parts of the body are comparatively rare, while the habital differences are so constant throughout large groups of species, as to indicate beyond doubt that this is the natural method to pursue in defining genera. The numerous species of *Agonum*, for instance, hold together remarkably well in habitus and, as a whole, present a very different appearance from *Anchomenus*, so that to unite the two would be quite repellant from the standpoint of what is known as the sense of proportion. So also the various species of *Europhilus*, which in this case are distinguished, besides habitus, by a well marked special antennal structural character, form a very consistent whole, differing greatly from *Anchomenus* and showing that they form a truly valid genus.

The Platyninae form an extensive and important element in the Carabid fauna of the northern hemisphere, but are very much more developed in North America than in Europe. The genus *Platynus* Bon., itself, I hold to be exclusively European, our wingless species constituting three or more allied genera, of which *Rhadine* Lec., stands widely apart in general appearance from any other type of the subfamily.

The genus *Anchus*, of LeConte, is not considered in the present revision, although in my own opinion it should constitute one of the subgenera of *Anchomenus*, valid as a genus if the others are also valid. LeConte placed *Anchus* near *Atranus* as an aberrant type; in the latest European catalogue it is considered a subgenus of *Agonum* in the broad sense there given the latter genus and the type, *pusillus* Lec., is held to be a synonym of the European *obscurus* Hbst.; but I am unable to confirm this reference.*

* The following is a newly discovered species of *Anchus*:

***Anchus puncticeps* n. sp.**—A little larger and notably stouter than *pusillus*, piceous, shining, the elytra piceous, broadly nubilously testaceous peripherally; under surface piceo-rufous, the epipleura and legs flavate; head as in *pusillus* but a little broader, the surface with numerous rather strong punctures, almost wanting centrally; antennae similar but a little longer; prothorax similar in general features but broader and somewhat more pubescent, the parallel sides anteriorly rather more rectilinear; elytra nearly similar and sparsely puberulent but broader, the striae deeply impressed and smooth, the feebly convex intervals punctulate; tarsi very slender. Length (♀) 6.2 mm.; width 2.22 mm. Canada (Ontario). Levette collection.

In the present paper I have limited investigation solely to the old composite *Platynus* of our lists, the genera with fimbriate unguis being omitted. *Olisthopus*, having simple unguis as in *Platynus* but differing in having no mentum tooth, has been previously reviewed (Mem. Coleop., IV, p. 168) and is therefore also omitted. The species are extremely numerous and are probably at least a thousand in number in North America, and, so far as known to me at present, may be assigned to fifteen genera as defined below, of which five are entirely neotropical. Only incidental reference is made to the grouping of LeConte (l. c., p. 40) or to that of Zimmermann (Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., 1869, p. 244), as I preferred to work out as nearly as possible an original scheme, which by comparison with the others, will furnish additional coordinated data to aid future students of this very difficult subject. The elaboration of this review of the species of my collection has involved a great deal of hard work, and its completeness has been aided materially by a number of friends to whom I return sincere thanks in the name of future students of the various genera. Prof. Wickham sent a particularly interesting collection and Mr. Löding, of Mobile, sent some rare or local forms that I had long wanted, such as *Platynus quadrimaculatus* and *picticornis*, both very peculiar and isolated types. Mr. Knaus also sent a number of valuable specimens, and to others, among whom are Prof. Cockerell, Mr. Leng, Mr. Tom Spalding and Mr. Beutenmüller, my thanks are due for lesser but none the less appreciated favors.

The genera may be tabulated as follows:

Pubescence of the antennæ beginning on the fourth joint.....	2
Pubescence beginning on the third joint; body very small, rather convex.....	11
2—Body apterous, depressed, elongate, the legs and antennæ long and slender, the third antennal joint distinctly longer than the fourth..	3
Body winged, except in some subgenera of <i>Anchomenus</i> ; surface less depressed, generally convex.....	4
3—Elytra shining, frequently with irregular interstitial punctures, the striæ deep, the intervals convex; prothorax long, subcordiform,	

The type has been compared carefully with the same sex of *pusillus* and I have scarcely any doubt of the specific validity of *puncticeps*; *pusillus* is present in ample series in my collection from Rhode Island to Montana, and is invariably smaller and much narrower than *puncticeps*, but the head toward base frequently becomes almost as conspicuously punctate.

- much reflexed at the sides and with rounded basal angles. [Type *Feronia hypolithus* Say]. **Platynidius**
- Elytra opaque to shining; prothorax long, subcordiform, feebly to strongly reflexed at the sides and with sharp to blunt right basal angles; facies often as in *Anophthalmus* or *Anthicus*. [Type *R. larvalis* Lec.]. **Rhadine**
- Elytra opaque or alutaceous, finely striate, with flat intervals; prothorax not elongate, strongly and widely reflexed at the sides, with rounded or obtuse basal angles and large concave basal impressions; elytral striae fine. [Type *Platynus chihuahua* Bates]. ***Hemiplatynus**
- 4—Head with a single superciliary puncture; posterior thoracic marginal puncture wanting; prothorax relatively narrow, parallel, with almost straight sides. [Type *A. recticollis* nov.]. ***Anacolpodes**
- Head with the usual two superciliary punctures; prothorax never so rectilinearly parallel. 5
- 5—Prothorax trapezoidal, widest at or near the base, the sides reflexed, very broadly so toward base; elytra rather inflated; antennæ long and very slender, the third and fourth joints exactly equal. [Type *Colpodes aeneicauda* Bates]. ***Trapezodera**
- Prothorax quadrate, nearly as in *Calathus*, with the sides broadly reflexed basally, the basal angles obtusely blunt or rounded; antennæ nearly as in the preceding. [Type *Anchomenus sulcatus* Dej.]. . . **Tanystola**
- Prothorax rather inflated at or before the middle, narrowed toward base and apex. 6
- 6—Posterior thoracic angles sharp or at any rate more or less distinctly defined; prothorax more or less cordiform; hind body evidently inflated, always very much wider than the anterior parts; legs and antennæ more or less long and slender. [Type *An. sinuatus* Dej.]. . . **Anchomenus**
- Posterior thoracic angles broadly rounded, rarely becoming evident though blunt or very obtuse. 7
- 7—Posterior thoracic marginal puncture wanting; prothorax long, broadly and strongly reflexed at the sides; subbasal foveæ large, concave and smooth. [Type *M. panamense* nov.]. . . ***Macragonum**
- Posterior puncture distinct as usual. 8
- 8—Prothorax about as long as wide; body small to very small in size; hind body more or less inflated, oval, always much wider than the prothorax. 9
- Prothorax transverse. 10
- 9—Prothorax circularly subquadrate, more or less convex, very finely reflexed at the sides, the basal foveæ small, sharply defined, smooth and punctiform; body convex, with thick and highly polished integuments. [Type *Feronia punctiformis* Say]. **Circinalia**
- Prothorax subcordate, the basal impressions large and concave, not definitely prolonged anteriorly, the sides extremely finely reflexed or beaded; body rather less convex. [Type *Feronia nutans* Say]. . . **Micragonum**
- Prothorax nearly flat, widest before the middle as a rule, very finely reflexed at the sides, the basal impressions very feeble and in-

- definite; hind body only moderately convex. [Type *E. vixstriatus* Bates]. ***Elliptoleus**
- Prothorax parallel, with moderately, subevenly arcuate sides and subtruncate apex and base; body very small, rather slender, with thin pallid integuments. [Type *Pl. nigriceps* Lec.]. . . **Platynomicrus**
- 10—Body very small in size, the hind body much wider than the head and prothorax, subparallel; lustre sometimes densely sericeous. [Type *S. bembidioides* Kirby]. **Sericoda**
- Body larger and generally stouter, more oblong, the hind body never more than moderately wider than the prothorax, the latter usually transversely suboval; form more compact than in *Anchomenus* and with shorter legs and antennæ; metallic lustre highly developed in one group. [Type European]. **Agonum**
- 11—Body small, rather slender and convex, with only moderately thick integument, the head narrow; prothorax much narrower than the elytra, about as long as wide, with arcuate sides, rounded angles and rather large concave subbasal impressions, the sides very finely reflexed, sometimes more distinctly so basally; elytra oval, finely striate; legs and antennæ long and slender. [Type European].

Europhilus

The genera marked by a prefixed asterisk are neotropical, none being known from above the latitudes of southern Mexico. The remainder occur for the greater part in Atlantic subarctic regions, *Anchomenus*, *Agonum* and *Sericoda* being common to the Atlantic and Pacific regions; *Tanystola* is peculiar to the latter part of the continent. As a whole, representatives of the subfamily are much less abundant and diversified in the Pacific than in the Atlantic regions.

On comparing the Platyninæ as a whole with the Pterostichinæ, the more loosely articulated body and smaller, narrower head, thinner integuments and absence of the subapical elytral marginal fold in the species of the former subfamily, are features to be especially noted, as well as the generally much smaller size of body. In most respects the Platyninæ are intermediate between the Pterostichinæ and the Lebiinæ. The elytra are, however, never so truncate at tip as in the latter subfamily and some other types of the Carabidæ, which might be thought to be closely allied.

In most of the Carabidæ, as generally well known, there is at the elytral base on each side of the scutellum, a singular modification of the striation, to which very little serious attention seems to have been given. Excepting in *Pseudomorpha*, which probably constitutes a distinct family, and a few more normal Carabids such as

Anophthalmus, there is, near each side of the scutellum at base, a small ocellate puncture, from which a short stria proceeds posteriorly as a rule. I have had occasion before (Mem. Col., VIII, p. 404) to allude to peculiarities of this stria, in relation to the first regular stria of the elytra in the Pogoninæ. In rare instances there is no puncture of this kind and sometimes there may be a puncture but no attendant stria, as in some Evarthrids, but just now I desire more especially to call attention to the relative positions of the scutellar stria, as this short stria has been termed, and the first true stria of the elytra. As stated of the Pogonids, it is the basal part of the first regular stria which is deflexed outwardly to the ocellate puncture at or near the basal end of the second stria; this is also the invariable condition among the Platynids and most of the Lebiids, but throughout the great subfamily Harpalinæ the first regular stria attains the base between the puncture and the scutellum, and the scutellar stria extends posteriorly between the first and second regular striæ.

I am unable to suggest anything relating to the etiology of this singular scutellar stria and attendant ocellate puncture; they may be the last remaining vestige of some useful structure in the early stages of development; but, at the same time, some such remark applies to several other very permanent and characteristic structures of the Coleopterous wing case, which we are accustomed to pass over without speculative reasoning of any kind, such for example as the series of coarse ocellate punctures along the sides of the elytra, or the small oblique sinus near the tip of each elytron, the constancy and persistence of which characters, at the present epoch of their history, suggesting that they may be the remnants of some very important structural conditions prevailing during the earlier evolutionary stages.

Platynidius n. gen.

The species of this genus are decidedly above the average of the subfamily in size of the body and are singularly isolated in regard to facies; they probably form the closest American analogue of the true European *Platynus*, but seem to differ in many characters, such as the longer prothorax, with broadly rounded basal angles, and in the abnormal interstitial punctuation of the elytra. The

antennæ are very long and filiform, but the third joint is only slightly longer than the fourth—not so decidedly so as in *Rhadine*. The sides of the pronotum are widely and strongly reflexed, the edge slightly sinuate just before the rounded basal angles, the posterior setigerous puncture a little within the edge and well before the base. The basal foveæ are large, deeply concave, elongate, adjacent to the sides and smooth. The head is elongate-rhomboidal, the palpi long, the elytra much wider than the prothorax, elongate-suboval and but feebly convex, always shining and with more or less coarse deep striæ and convex intervals. The legs are notably long. The met-episterna are only moderately elongate and less so than might be presupposed from the very elongate hind body. The species are moderately numerous and those at hand may easily be separated as follows:

- Alternate intervals of the elytra each with two series of many rather irregular punctures, which adhere to the bounding striæ; legs pale rufous. 2
- Alternate intervals each with a single series of punctures, more sub-axially situated, very widely spaced, a little closer basally as a rule; legs black or piceous. 3
- Alternate intervals impunctate as well as the others, the regular dorsal punctures, three or four in number, being confined to the third interval as usual in the subfamily; legs dark. 4
- 2—Upper surface piceous-black throughout; under surface piceo-rufous; head three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with prominent eyes, the front with two nubilous reddish spots; mandibles, labrum and the long slender palpi pale rufous; antennæ ferruginous, fully three-fifths as long as the body; prothorax as long as wide, widest near anterior third; base transverse, as wide as the sinuate apex; apical angles obtusely prominent; surface perfectly smooth and impunctate, the transverse impressions distinct, linear, the posterior cuspidate on the median line, which is finely impressed; elytra shorter, not more than one-half longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax; subapical sinus not very oblique and just perceptible in curvature; scutellar stria short, parallel; side margins strongly reflexed. Male with the first three anterior tarsal joints parallel and straight at the sides, oblong and equal in width; basal joints of the posterior tarsi finely striate along the sides; last abdominal segment very broadly rounded at tip, with a single puncture at each side; in the female the tarsi are simple, the last ventral still more obtusely and broadly rounded, with two or three setigerous punctures at each side. Length (♂ ♀) 13.5-15.0 mm.; width 4.8-5.3 mm. Indiana. [*Platynus erythropus* Dej.].

hypolithus Say

Upper surface evenly deeper black and rather more shining; general

form and structure nearly as in the preceding; prothorax similarly widest before the middle but less inflated anteriorly, so that the sides are less strongly rounded; elytra a little longer, more than one-half longer than wide in the male, as usual a little longer in the female, the broad subapical oblique sinus a little more evident; punctures of the alternate intervals more numerous but as usual sparse apically; under surface blackish-piceous. First three joints of the anterior male tarsi broader than in the preceding, the third joint less than one-half longer than wide and not nearly twice as long as wide as it is in *hypolithus*. Length (♂ ♀) 14.0–15.0 mm.; width 5.1–5.5 mm. Ontario. Levette collection. .*ontariensis* n. sp.

- 3—Form narrow, elongate, more depressed than in the preceding group, piceous-black, shining, the legs nearly black; head relatively larger, nearly as wide as the prothorax, strongly rhomboidal, with moderate but prominent eyes, with the usual slender pale palpi, the antennæ three-fifths as long as the body; prothorax smaller than usual, slightly elongate, inflated anteriorly, with the sides more evidently sinuate posteriorly and the angles similarly broadly rounded, the smooth and deeply concave foveæ traceable fully to the middle; margins similarly strongly reflexed; transverse impressions fine, deep; median stria deep but obliterated submedially; base slightly narrower than the apex; elytra nearly twice as long as wide, almost twice as wide as the prothorax, the sides gradually rounding basally, the apex rapidly and narrowly oblique, distinctly sinuate; striæ smooth as usual, deeply impressed, the scutellar parallel; punctures bearing rather long fulvous setæ. Male with the first three anterior tarsal joints narrow, parallel, rapidly narrowed at base, the third one-half longer than wide; lateral groove of the posterior tarsi deep; abdomen as in *hypolithus*. Length (♂ ♀) 11.5–13.0 mm.; width 3.8–4.2 mm. North Carolina (Black Mts.),—Beutenmüller. Four examples.*gracilentus* Beut.

Form much less narrow, larger in size, similar in coloration and in the shining lustre; head similarly elongate though wider and less strongly rhomboidal; front with two small indentations transversely placed between the eyes; antennæ ferruginous, even longer than in the preceding; prothorax larger, much wider than the head, barely as long as wide, the strongly reflexed sides more broadly rounded, less sinuate posteriorly; surface nearly similar, the finer median stria less evidently subinterrupted medially; base much wider, fully as wide as the apex; apical angles more obtusely rounded; elytra oval, two-thirds longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, subinflated posteriorly, the sides more rounded basally than in the preceding, the rather obtuse apex, sinus and fulvous setæ nearly similar. Length (♀) 14.5 mm.; width 5.15 mm. North Carolina (Black Mts.),—Beutenmüller. One example.

.*enormis* n. sp.

- 4—Antennæ clear rufo-ferruginous throughout.5
Antennæ blackish toward base.6
5—Body stouter, polished, piceous-black and moderately convex; under surface and legs dark rufous; head moderately elongate and rhombi-

form, distinctly narrower than the prothorax, the eyes notably large and prominent; front with a small feeble discal indentation near each eye; superciliary punctures small but distinct; mandibles long and slender; palpi ferruginous; antennæ filiform, half as long as the body; prothorax rather convex, very smooth, not as long as wide, strongly rounded and reflexed at the sides, the latter oblique and barely subsinuate basally to the broadly rounded angles; anterior impression deep medially, the posterior feeble and rather indefinite, the median stria fine, interrupted behind the middle, attaining the base as usual; foveæ deep, smooth, scarcely traceable to the middle; base unusually narrow, not as wide as the apex and only three-fifths the maximum width; elytra (♀) one-half longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, subinflated posteriorly, the sides feebly arcuate basally; sinus long, moderately oblique and very feeble; striæ smooth, very deep, the scutellar coarse, subparallel; intervals strongly convex, very smooth, the third with four punctures; ocellate lateral series rather coarse; abdominal apex (♀) very obtuse, with two setigerous punctures at each side. Length (♀) 14.0 mm.; width 5.0 mm. New York (Adirondack Mts.). *æsopus* n. sp.

Body very much narrower and more depressed, smooth and shining, piceous-black, the under surface and legs piceous, the tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous; head but slightly elongate, rhomboid, the eyes well developed and prominent; palpi and antennæ nearly as in the preceding; impressions of the front near the eyes barely traceable; prothorax fully as long as wide, moderately rounded and strongly reflexed at the sides, which become straight posteriorly, the angles broadly rounded; surface and impressions nearly as in the preceding, the posterior more distinct; base very much wider, fully as wide as the apex and nearly three-fourths the maximum width; elytra notably narrow, nearly four-fifths longer than wide, evidently less than twice as wide as the prothorax, the sides more rapidly rounding basally than in *æsopus*, the striæ and intervals nearly similar, the third interval with four punctures; scutellar stria finer. Male with the first three anterior tarsal joints gradually and just visibly decreasing in width, subparallel, the third two-thirds longer than wide; male abdomen very obtuse at apex, with the usual single puncture at each side; hind tarsi as in *hypolithus* and others of the genus. Length (♂) 12.5 mm.; width 4.3 mm. New Jersey.

rhombiceps n. sp.

6—Dorsal punctures of the elytra three in number. Form rather narrow, moderately though evidently convex, piceous-black, shining, the legs blackish, paler distally; head slightly elongate, with unusually thick neck, barely three-fourths as wide as the prothorax; eyes very moderate and much less convex than usual; small frontal indentation at each side distinct, the pallid spots not evident; antennæ three-fifths as long as the body; prothorax slightly elongate, widest well before the middle, the sides moderately rounded, oblique posteriorly; base and apex equal, the angles broadly rounded; surface smooth but with the usual fine transverse rugulæ, the im-

pressions moderate; sides strongly reflexed, the foveæ as usual; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax; oblique apical sinus distinct; sides abruptly reflexed, rather gradually rounded basally, the humeral angulation distinct, the elevated sinuous basal bead strong, entire; striæ deep, smooth, the intervals strongly convex; anterior of the dorsal punctures of the third near the third, the second and third at the second, stria; three basal joints of the anterior male tarsi equal in width, parallel, the third three-fifths longer than wide. Length (♂) 13.0 mm.; width 4.7 mm. Pennsylvania. [*Platynus angustatus* Dej.].

angustatus Dej.

Dorsal punctures of the third interval four in number as usual in this group.....7

- 7—Body a little broader though longer than in *angustatus* and not quite so convex, similar in coloration and lustre; head similarly narrower than the prothorax, more rhomboidal, the neck relatively longer and not so thick, the eyes a little larger, notably more convex and prominent; frontal indentations between the eyes obsolete; antennæ very long and slender, ferruginous, piceous basally, fully two-thirds as long as the body; prothorax longer, very distinctly elongate, otherwise nearly as in *angustatus* though rather less widely reflexed at the sides and with barely traceable median stria, this being distinct in the preceding; base a little narrower, not quite as wide as the apex, the angles similarly rounded; elytra more elongate, fully three-fourths longer than wide, about twice as wide as the prothorax. otherwise nearly as in *angustatus* but with four punctures on the third interval, the first subbasal at the third stria, second submedial at basal third, the third and fourth at the second stria; anterior tarsi of the male nearly as in the preceding. Length (♂) 14.0 mm.; width 5.0 mm. Pennsylvania.....*cervicalis* n. sp.

Body smaller, still flatter, with narrower anterior parts and more intensely black coloration, very shining; legs piceous-black, the tarsi dark rufous; head much elongated, rhomboidal, only a little narrower than the prothorax, the eyes moderate but convex and prominent; tempora but feebly converging to the relatively broad neck; front without pallid spots, the minute interocular indentations distinct; antennæ long, very slender, ferruginous, piceous basally; prothorax distinctly elongate, widest near apical third, the sides strongly reflexed, broadly and moderately arcuate, feebly sinuate before the rounded basal angles; base slightly narrower than the apex, which is unusually feebly sinuate; anterior impression deep, the posterior obsolete medially, the stria rather deep; foveæ as usual; elytra nearly flat, one-half longer than wide, somewhat more than twice as wide as the prothorax, the oblique apical sinus very feeble; striæ smooth, deep, the intervals strongly convex, the third with four punctures, the anterior adhering to the third, the other three to the second, stria; ocellate sublateral punctures closer posteriorly as usual. Length (♀) 12.0 mm.; width 4.5 mm. North Carolina (Black Mts.),—Beutenmüller...*carolinensis* n. sp.

As generally in this subfamily, the close pubescence of the fourth antennal joint ends abruptly near but not at the base, defining a glabrous basal section or node of the joint, which is usually conspicuous. The remarkable difference between this structure and that seen in the small species of the genus *Europhilus* is so marked, that there could not be the slightest doubt of the generic validity of the latter.

Angustatus Dej., differs from all other species of *Platynidius* that I have seen, in having only three dorsal punctures, instead of the four otherwise characterizing the third group above defined. The specimen here identified as *angustatus* answers very well to the description of Dejean in the number and position of the three punctures, as well as in other characters, and it is probably typical in every way. It is not so narrow or depressed a species as *rhombiceps*.

Rhadine Lec.

The rather numerous species of this genus differ so conspicuously from any other type of the subfamily in general habitus, due to their flat surfaces, very slender form of body, frequently subopaque integuments and pallid coloration in many cases, as well as in the more elongate third antennal joint, that I think there can be little or no doubt that the generic status could not very well be denied them. The basal angles of the more or less elongate prothorax are right in nearly every species, sharp and even rather prominent at times to notably blunt, the pronotal impression feeble and the foveæ shallow and smooth; the sides of the prothorax are finely reflexed in most of the species. The antennæ and legs are notably long and slender. Hind wings are wanting, the sides of the elytra more or less feebly and gradually rounding at base, the elevated elytral basal margin obtusely angulate at the humeri, forming the posterior margin of an anteriorly sloping omoplate, and the met-episterna are not or but very little longer than wide. The elytra have three to four or five minute dorsal punctures, all very close to the third stria as a rule. The species have been previously reviewed in this series (Mem. Col., IV, 1913, p. 162) and it is therefore only necessary to refer the five following to their proper places in the table there given:

Rhadine testacea n. sp.—Form very slender, feebly convex, pale testaceous throughout and shining; head long, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes moderate, prominent, the tempora behind them converging and nearly straight to the rather long neck, about half as wide as the prothorax; antennæ pale, fully half as long as the body, the third joint a fourth longer than the fourth; front very smooth; prothorax barely longer than wide, strongly inflated and rounded at the sides, which become much constricted and sinuate at base, the angles acute and slightly prominent; base feebly sinuate, much narrower than the rather deeply sinuate apex; foveæ not deep but extending about to the middle; elytra very long, rather more than twice as long as wide, almost one-half wider than the prothorax, the broadly arcuate sides more broadly and strongly reflexed than usual, oblique and broadly sinuate at apex, the apical angles slightly produced and angulate; surface of each broadly concave basally, smooth, almost as shining as the pronotum; striæ finely, irregularly subpunctate, not very fine but abrupt, the intervals flat; dorsal punctures small, five in number, adhering to the inner side of the third stria; lateral foveoles numerous, forming an evenly spaced series from base to apex. Length (♀) 11.5 mm.; width 3.4 mm. Colorado (Cripple Creek),—Cockerell.

This species may be placed next after *constricta*, having very nearly the same form of prothorax, but it is smaller, much more slender, paler in color, with flat and not broadly convex strial intervals and more slender legs and antennæ; in *constricta* the dorsal punctures of the elytra are also four or five in number.

Rhadine plumasensis n. sp.—Form very elongate, slender, distinctly though moderately convex, shining, the elytra feebly alutaceous; color dark rufous throughout, excepting the elytra, which are piceous; head somewhat elongate, much narrower than the prothorax, the eyes moderate in size and but slightly prominent; neck three-fifths the thoracic width; front convex, smooth, the anterior impressions shallow, linear and oblique; antennæ not quite half as long as the body; prothorax distinctly elongate, the sides broadly, subevenly rounded, feebly oblique but scarcely visibly sinuate posteriorly, the basal angles distinctly more than right and with their tips blunt; base broadly sinuate, evidently narrower than the sinuate apex; anterior impression obsolete, the posterior feeble, transverse, the stria deeply impressed, not extending, behind the posterior impression; sides narrowly reflexed, broadly so at the hind angles; foveæ rather indefinitely limited; elytra long, fully twice as long as wide, not quite one-half wider than the prothorax, the sides evenly arcuate, strongly but not widely reflexed, oblique and feebly sinuate at apex, the sutural angles briefly produced and sharply angulate; striæ rather fine, sharp, not punctulate, the intervals flat; dorsal punctures minute, three or four in number, situated on the third stria; lateral series of foveoles nearly as in the preceding; scutellar stria long but subobliterated; anterior tarsi of the male stout, convex and not grooved above. Length (♂) 13.0 mm.; width 4.0 mm. California (Plumas Co.).

A very distinct and rather large species, which may be placed near *jejuna* Lec., differing in its larger size and much more obsoletely sinuate sides of the prothorax at base. In *testacea* the three rows of femoral punctures, bearing very short stiff setæ, are distinctly defined; they are almost equally distinct here and are conspicuous in *jejuna*.

Rhadine pugetana n. sp.—Outline even more elongate than in the preceding and larger in size, not very shining, the elytra opaculate, dark red-brown, the elytra more blackish; upper surface only very feebly convex, the side margins of both pronotum and elytra strongly and sharply reflexed; head elongate, fully three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes very moderate in size though prominent; antennæ long, blackish, less so basally, three-sevenths as long as the body, the third joint one-half longer than the fourth; prothorax fully a fourth longer than wide, widest at apical third, the sides there broadly, moderately rounded, gradually oblique and very broadly, just visibly sinuate posteriorly, the angles right but with the tips bluntly rounded; base sinuate medially, distinctly narrower than the moderately sinuate apex and three-fifths the maximum width; apical angles rather broadly rounded; impressions obsolete; median stria impressed, more before and behind the middle; lateral coarse gutter finely punctulate; base longitudinally strigose; foveæ concave, indefinite, partially formed by the reflexed margin, traceable anteriorly beyond the middle, having a few punctures laterally at base; elytra very elongate, almost evenly oval, twice as long as wide, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, the sides very gradually arcuate to the base; subapical sinus long, very oblique and distinct; striæ sharply marked, slightly punctulate at apex, fine suturally, coarser externally; intervals flat, the third with four fine punctures; tarsal claws very long as usual in this section. Length (♀) 15.0 mm.; width 4.75 mm. Washington State (Wawawai),—Knaus.

The general characters of this species ally it rather closely to *plumasensis*, but it is materially larger, still more elongate, with longer third palpal joint, this being distinctly longer than the fourth in the present species, but not as long as the fourth in *plumasensis*, and in the form of the elytral tips at the suture, which in the latter species are distinctly angulate, while in *pugetana* they are narrowly rounded.

Rhadine tenuipes n. sp.—Very slender and depressed, testaceous in color throughout, moderately shining, the elytra alutaceous; head elongate, rhomboidal, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes very moderate, slightly convex; neck slightly over half the thoracic width; front smooth, the oblique anterior impressions feeble and indefinite, oblique; superciliary punctures equal; between the posterior and the eye there is a rounded indentation; antennæ slender, the third

joint a third longer than the fourth; prothorax a fifth longer than wide, widest near apical third but with the sides broadly rounded, gradually converging but not distinctly sinuate basally, finely reflexed throughout; base sinuate medially, much narrower than the apex, the angles right but blunt; anterior impression obsolete, the posterior evident but broadly concave, the foveæ long, very feeble, having a few moderate punctures; median stria fine but rather deep; elytra fully twice as long as wide, almost evenly oval; sides moderately reflexed, very oblique and feebly sinuate at apex, the sutural angles prolonged, not very acutely angulate; surface nearly flat, the striæ very fine, shallow, faintly subpunctulate; intervals perfectly flat; dorsal punctures small, four in number, along the inner side of the third stria; scutellar stria long; lateral foveoles subevenly spaced; first three of the hind tarsal joints with a fine lateral stria. Length (♀) 10.8 mm.; width 3.5 mm. California (locality unrecorded).

Related to *gracilentus* Csy., but with pale elytra, flat and not very feebly convex intervals, more angulate apices and narrower and rather more elongate prothorax; in *gracilentus*, which is represented by a male, the antennæ are thicker, with the third joint two-fifths longer than the fourth, and the lateral foveoles of the elytra are less evenly spaced and alternate in size in a way not noticeable in *tenuipes*. The name *gracilentus* had been previously used by Beutenmüller for a species of *Platynus*, here referred to the genus *Platynidius*; it is not necessary to change the name, however, as the species pertain to two unquestionably distinct genera.

Rhadine pertenuis n. sp.—Body very slender and feebly convex, very shining and pale testaceous throughout, the elytra barely at all alutaceous; head rhomboidal, elongate as usual, barely perceptibly narrower than the prothorax, the neck two-thirds as wide as the latter; eyes moderate, scarcely prominent; posterior superciliary puncture within a small indentation; antennæ a little over half as long as the body, the third joint almost one-half longer than the fourth; prothorax slightly elongate and evidently convex, widest anteriorly but with broadly and evenly rounded sides, finely reflexed throughout and becoming distinctly sinuate at base, the angles very sharp and feebly everted; base feebly sinuate and very much narrower than the sinuate apex; anterior impression evident only medially, the posterior obsolete; foveæ small, deep, smooth, traceable by a feeble impression to before the middle; stria biabbreviated, fine but deeply and evenly impressed; elytra fully twice as long as wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, somewhat widest posteriorly, the sides very finely reflexed, gradually feebly arcuate basally, obliquely subsinuate at apex, the sutural angles but very slightly produced and broadly rounded; striæ very fine and feeble, faintly subpunctulate, the intervals perfectly flat, the third with three minute punctures adhering to the third stria; lateral foveoles rather unevenly

spaced; legs and tarsi very slender. Length (♀) 8.3 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Nevada (Esmeralda Co.),—Nunenmacher.

This very small and slender species may be placed near *anthicoides*, differing in the relatively more elongate third antennal joint, less narrowed thoracic base, with the sharp angles slightly everted, in the finer, less impressed and less punctulate elytral striæ and less sinuate apices and very much narrower interval between the ninth stria and the margin; in *anthicoides* the elytra are broadly and feebly concave laterally in a way not at all suggested in *pertenuis*. From *myrmecodes* Horn, this species differs in its slightly smaller size, in the relatively more elongate third antennal joint, said to be a little longer than the fourth in *myrmecodes*, in the slightly prominent basal angles of the prothorax and apparently more distinct foveæ and in the broadly rounded and not acute elytral apices.

Hemiplatynus n. gen.

Included under this generic term are a number of Mexican species hitherto classed as *Platynus*, but which differ materially in structure and appearance. The head is more or less elongate and rhomboidal, the prothorax not elongate or basally constricted and very widely reflexed at the sides, the elytra more or less opaque and finely striate, with flat intervals and minute dorsal punctures, about three in number, and without prolonged sutural angles; the antennæ are long and very slender, the third joint markedly longer than the fourth and the legs long and slender, with the external groove of the hind tarsi rather coarse and deep on the first three joints. There are at hand two subgeneric groups as follows:

Prothorax large, much more than half as wide as the hind body, smooth and wholly impunctate; elytra depressed, the transverse basal carina making an acute and sharp angle with the reflexed side margin on a line which is far outside of the median line of each elytron; met-episterna barely as long as wide. I (*chihuahua*)

Prothorax relatively small, more oblong, rugose and punctured, much less than half as wide as the hind body; elytra more convex, the basal carina forming a much more obtuse angle with the reflexed sides, the angle on the median line of each elytron; met-episterna elongate, nearly twice as long as wide. II (*umbripennis*)

In both these groups, of which the first is subarctic and the second tropical, the external line of foveoles on each elytron is entire but rather irregularly spaced.

Group I

Subgenus *Hemiplatynus* in sp.

But one species represents this group so far as known to the writer; it may be described as follows:

Body moderately ventricose, deep black, the legs black, with piceous tarsi; upper surface shining, the elytra opaque; head moderately elongate, two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, the eyes moderate in size and prominence; antennæ three-fifths as long as the body, very slender, dark piceo-rufous; prothorax fully as wide as long, widest barely before the middle, the broadly and strongly reflexed sides subevenly rounded, slightly oblique and a little straighter basally; base transversely subarcuate, fully as wide as the sinuate apex, the basal angles very broadly rounded; foveæ large, concave, but feebly prolonged anteriorly, the transverse impressions very feeble though traceable, the stria finely impressed, basally abbreviated; elytra oblong-oval, scarcely more than one-half longer than wide, three-fifths wider than the prothorax, the subevenly arcuate sides not broadly but strongly reflexed, becoming feebly sinuate apically, each apex broadly rounded; striae very fine though clearly defined, impunctate, the scutellar short; dorsal punctures moderate, three to four in number, the anterior adhering to the third, the posterior to the second stria. Length (♀) 11.0–12.0 mm.; width 4.0–4.5 mm. Mexico (Colonia Garcia, Sierra Madre Mts., Chihuahua),—Townsend. Four examples. [*Platynus chihuahua* Bates].
**chihuahua* Bates

I assume that the specimens at hand correctly represent the Batesian species (Biol. Cent.-Amer., Vol. I, Suppl.), although the word alutaceous in regard to the elytra might better be densely opaque and the strong depression of the elytral surface could hardly be satisfied by "sat convexus."

Group II

Subgenus *Stenoplatynus* nov.

I have likewise been unable to discover more than a single species of this remarkably distinct Platynoid type, and can find nothing resembling it among the writings of Mr. Bates. It may be described as follows:

Body much narrower, decidedly more convex, shining, with alutaceous elytra; color rather pale testaceous, the elytra rufo-piceous; head

rhomboidal and elongate, more than three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes well developed and rather prominent; front convex, very smooth, the anterior impressions short and shallow; antennæ very long and slender, nearly three-fourths as long as the body, the third joint a third longer than the fourth; prothorax fully as long as wide, widest just before the middle, where the sides are rounded, thence feebly converging and less arcuate to the broadly rounded apical angles and feebly converging, becoming straight, to the basal angles, which are very obtuse though with the angulation distinct; base transverse, arcuate at each side, barely as wide as the feebly sinuate apex; sides broadly, deeply and equally reflexed and sparsely punctulate throughout; surface with fine and feeble transverse rugulæ, the foveæ large, concave and rather closely punctate or subrugulose; anterior impression fine but evident, the posterior subobsolete, the stria fine, deep and subentire; elytra three-fourths longer than wide, much more than twice as wide as the prothorax and between three and four times as long, the sides moderately reflexed, distinctly more rounded at the humeri, the apices becoming oblique and very feebly sinuate; striæ rather fine but sharply defined, smooth, the intervals very indefinitely rugoso-punctulate; scutellar stria long; first three anterior tarsal joints feebly dilated, parallel and equal in width in the male. Length (♂) 10.9 mm.; width 3.5 mm. Mexico (Cuernavaca). Source unrecorded. **umbripennis* n. sp.

There is nothing figured in the "Biologia" at all resembling this species and I fail to find it in the subsequent papers of Mr. Bates; it is in no way allied to *Colpodes*, even in the broadest sense of the latter, as the small fourth tarsal joint is not deeply emarginate and is without suggestion of asymmetry. The tarsi have no suspicion of the dorsal groove of *Glyptolenus* Bates. For the latter reason it cannot be allied to *Platynus euprepes* Bates, where the tarsi are grooved above.

Anacolpodes n. gen.

A very peculiar neotropical type in regard to facies, due to the parallel and subrectilinear sides of the prothorax and deficiency in cephalic and pronotal setæ, and represented at present by only two species, justifies I think the formation of a distinct genus. The type may be described as follows:

Form ventricose, the anterior parts much narrower than the hind body, the elytra rather convex; upper surface very shining throughout, black, the legs and abdomen dark rufous; head rather more than three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, somewhat elongate and subrhomboid, the neck unusually wide, being more than two-thirds

T. L. Casey, Mem. Col. IX, Jan. 1920.

the thoracic width; eyes moderate, rather convex; front smooth, slightly convex, the anterior impressions broad; posterior superciliary puncture deep, at a long distance from the eye, the anterior wholly obsolete; antennæ dark ferruginous, rather slender, not quite half as long as the body, the third joint nearly a third longer than the fourth; second palpal joint much thicker than the slender third and the gradually attenuate fourth; prothorax but feebly convex, oblong, slightly longer than wide, the parallel sides very feebly and broadly arcuate, straight basally, the base broad, feebly arcuate, even somewhat wider than the feebly sinuate apex; basal angles slightly more than right, with their tips slightly blunt; sides narrowly reflexed; surface smooth, the foveæ broadly, feebly concave, rather irregular, not prolonged; transverse impressions very nearly obsolete, the stria fine, even, subentire; elytra oblong-oval, much more convex than the prothorax, three-fifths longer than wide, twice the thoracic width, the rather strongly reflexed arcuate sides more rounded basally, gradually sinuously oblique apically, the tips narrowly rounded; striæ rather fine, smooth, moderately deep and sharply defined, coarse and deep at apex; intervals nearly flat, slightly convex laterad and near tip; dorsal puncture single, on the third interval near the second stria and slightly behind the middle, there being no trace of any other; met-episterna barely longer than wide; anterior tarsi (♂) thick, subparallel, slightly grooved above, the first three joints subequal in width, the fourth scarcely narrower but more oval, slightly emarginate, second and third wider than long. Length (♂) 9.5 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Mexico (Guerrero),—Baron.

**recticollis* n. sp.

The species described by Mr. Bates under the name *Colpodes rectilineus* (Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1891, p. 257) also evidently belongs to this genus, similarly lacking the anterior superciliary seta as well as the posterior seta at the thoracic sides, but, singularly enough, the dorsal punctures of the elytra are described as three in number and conspicuous; in *recticollis* there is no vestige of any other than the single well marked puncture on each elytron as described above. In *rectilineus*, also, the thoracic sides are said to be sinuate basally and the length is given as 11.0 mm., showing that it is an evidently larger species; at the same time some of these Baron specimens, from Guerrero, are included under *rectilineus* by Bates, this being an oversight in my opinion. Mr. Bates states that *rectilineus* is allied to *sphodroides* Chd., in the cephalic and pronotal setæ. The simply, moderately and sub-symmetrically emarginate fourth tarsal joint, shows that these species are not even closely allied to the Batesian *Colpodes*, from which they also differ greatly in habitus.

Trapezodera n. gen.

There are a number of species placed under *Colpodes* by Bates, which differ greatly from the normal American forms in the trapezoidal outline of the prothorax; this imparts to them a peculiarity of facies which is very striking. I have selected as typical of these, a species described by Mr. Bates under the name *Colpodes æneicauda*, but it appears that *Colpodes ignicauda*, *hemicyclicus* and perhaps some others, will also have to be included. Still other genera may have to be formed for species included under *Colpodes* by Mr. Bates, especially such as *stricticollis*, *pterostichoides* and *dyschirioides*.

In *Trapezodera*, as represented by *æneicauda*, the hind wings, instead of being absent or vestigial as in all the preceding genera, are well developed, and the slender antennæ have the third and fourth joints equal. The sides of the pronotum are widely reflexed, with the upturned basal angles evident though rather obtuse. The hind body is much wider than the anterior parts and oblong-oval, with more rapidly rounded humeri, distinct oblique apical sinus and longer deep scutellar stria. The met-episterna are notably elongate and the fourth anterior male tarsal joint is oval, with the fifth attached dorsally rather behind the middle, the sloping concavity having lobe-like prominent sides but with the apex apparently truncate; the preceding joints have two rows of inclined gelatinous plates. The mentum tooth is narrow, rounded at tip. The type may be described as follows:

Body oblong-suboval, rather strongly convex, piceo-rufous, the elytra darker and with greenish-metallic lustre, highly polished; under surface and legs rufous; head slightly elongate, two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, with very short tempora, the eyes well developed and prominent; antennæ very slender, slightly more than half as long as the body; prothorax nearly a fourth wider than long, widest far behind the middle, the sides feebly arcuate; base transverse, much wider than the apex and just visibly narrower than at basal third; apex feebly sinuate, with broadly rounded angles; sides broadly reflexed, still more widely toward base, the angles obtuse; surface with fine and feeble transverse rugulæ, moderate smooth concave foveæ and finely impressed stria, the transverse impressions very feeble; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, twice as wide as the prothorax, the sides subparallel, feebly arcuate except basally and apically; striæ not fine, smooth, moderately deep; intervals nearly flat, the third with three punctures, the first adhering to the

third, the others to the second, stria; lateral foveoles irregularly spaced; legs very moderate in length. Length (♂) 9.5 mm.; width 3.8 mm. Mexico (Guerrero),—Baron... **æneicauda* Bates

I can perceive no very good reason for naming this species *æneicauda*, but it seems to be correctly identified.

Tanystola Mots.

Tanystoma Esch. (nom. præocc.)

The species of this genus are only two in number, so far as known, and were described as *Anchomenus sulcatus* and *striatus* by Dejean; they were unknown to LeConte when he drew up his synopsis in 1854. They are moderate or rather small in size, more or less convex, with oblong-oval hind body and quadrate *Calathus*-like prothorax, and are apparently apterous; they are specially distinguished by having the fourth palpal joint a little longer than the third. The mentum tooth is trapezoidal, with narrowly truncate apex, the antennæ slender, with the third joint rather distinctly longer than the fourth, the thoracic sides well reflexed, the sides of the elytra rather abruptly reflexed, gradually a little more rounded basally and with long and feeble apical sinus, and the met-episterna are very short, about as long as wide. The legs are moderate but with long and very slender tarsi, the three dilated joints of the anterior in the male evenly convex above; the claws are long and notably slender. The two known species are the following:

Body oblong, more elongate and less convex than in *striata* and larger in size, shining, dark piceous-brown in color; head well developed, scarcely longer than wide, the eyes moderate and only feebly convex; surface with a few feeble rugulæ laterally, the anterior impressions shallow; antennæ fuscous, rather long and slender, the third joint notably longer than the fourth; prothorax quadrate, only a little shorter than wide, widest before the middle but with the subparallel sides only very moderately arcuate throughout and broadly reflexed, the angles obtuse and rounded; base much wider than the rather deeply sinuate apex; transverse impressions both somewhat distinct, the stria between them moderate; foveal region closely and distinctly punctured, the punctures extending forward in the broad lateral gutters almost to the apex; foveæ very shallow and indefinite, limited externally by the more strongly reflexed basal part of the lateral margin; elytra oblong, three-fifths longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, the sides parallel, broadly arcuate, not more rapidly so at base; apex rather obtusely rounded, with long and feeble sinus; striæ moderate, smooth, impressed, the

intervals broadly convex, the third with four to five rather strong punctures, the first near the third, the others nearer the second, stria; met-episterna not one-half longer than wide; anterior male tarsi somewhat convex, only moderately dilated. Length (♂) 10.0 mm.; width 4.0 mm. California,—Leng.....*sulcata* Dej.

Body more oval, convex, shining, piceous-black, the anterior parts usually more rufous; under surface piceo-rufous, the legs dark rufous; head barely visibly longer than wide, three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with short tempora and broad neck; eyes moderate in size and convexity; anterior impressions short, parallel; antennæ not quite half as long as the body, piceo-rufous, the basal joint somewhat paler; prothorax but very little wider than long, the parallel sides very evenly and rather feebly arcuate from apex to base, the latter somewhat wider than the moderately sinuate apex, transverse, broadly, feebly sinuate in median three-fifths; basal angles rounded, the apical also rounded and only very slightly prominent; transverse impressions distinct, especially the posterior, the stria rather fine but deeply impressed; foveæ broad, shallow, somewhat punctate and including a short longitudinal elevation; scutellum and scutellar striæ short; elytra oblong-oval, not or barely one-half longer than wide, fully one-half wider than the prothorax, the sides subevenly rounded; apex rather obtuse; striæ rather fine but sharply defined, nearly smooth; intervals flat, sometimes feebly convex internally in the male, the third with four punctures, the first two adjoining the third, the others the second, stria; tarsi with the fourth joint feebly emarginate and transverse at apex, the first three of the anterior in the male distinctly dilated, the second barely longer than wide. Length (♂ ♀) 7.8–9.3 mm.; width 3.4–3.8 mm. California (San Francisco Bay). Six examples. [*Anchomenus striatus* Dej.].....*striata* Dej.

The general outline and other external characters, particularly the relatively large, quadrate prothorax, are strongly remindful of the Alaskan *mollis* Dej., which however is not a Platynid in the strict sense, but belongs to the genus *Pristodactyla*, and is approached closely by two species in my collection from Arkansas and Colorado. These species *sulcata* and *striata* of Dejean, are so peculiar in habitus, with prothorax recalling *Calathus* rather than *Agonum* or *Anchomenus*, that I think the genus *Tanystola* must be regarded as valid without much doubt.

Anchomenus Bon.

There is a peculiarity of habitus distinguishing the numerous species of this genus from any of the others here defined and caused principally by the reduced size of the anterior parts, when compared with the hind body, the well defined and generally rather

sharp hind thoracic angles and the usually very elongate and slender antennæ and legs. In fact the contrast in general appearance with the more parallel and compact body and rounded basal angles of *Agonum* is so great, that it becomes a matter of some surprise that the validity of the two genera should be so persistently overlooked or ignored. I know of no case which should cause any hesitation in generic assignment as between *Anchomenus* and *Agonum*, which is one of the best tests of generic validity. In the rather extensive material at hand there are, however, a number of subgeneric groups based upon various subordinate characters as follows:

- Hind wings wanting or vestigial, the sides of the elytra very gradually rounding basally; body black, without metallic coloration; dorsal elytral punctures two to four in number.....2
- Hind wings well developed, the humeri strongly rounded.....3
- 2—Body rather narrow, elongate and moderately convex; antennæ moderately short, thicker than in typical *Anchomenus*; prothorax with the sides distinctly and sharply reflexed, the basal foveæ well developed; met-episterna short to moderately long....I (*districtus*)
- Body notably abbreviated; antennæ short and very thick; thoracic sides very finely margined, the basal foveæ small and feeble; surface flatter; met-episterna very short.....II (*curtipennis*)
- 3—Fourth anterior tarsal joint deeply and conspicuously lobed, on the other tarsi less conspicuously bilobed or deeply emarginate, though always having the outer lobe longer than the inner; metallic coloration rather more frequent than otherwise; antennæ and legs long and slender.....III (*guerrerensis*)
- Fourth tarsal joint simply emarginate throughout; antennæ and legs long and slender.....4
- 4—Body larger and stouter, never notably metallic; sides of the prothorax more or less strongly reflexed; met-episterna short to rather long; dorsal punctures three or four.....IV (*sinuatus*)
- Body smaller and more slender, frequently metallic or bicolored; sides of the prothorax very finely margined; met-episterna long; dorsal punctures three to six.....V (*funnebris*)

The above species assigned to represent these groups only hold good for the present work, and in a general revision other older and better known forms might be chosen in some instances. *Guerrerensis* is a species which appears to represent Chaudoir's ideas of *Colpodes*, as also those of Mr. Bates, although both authors assigned many species to the genus so identified which cannot remain there. The species which forms the type of the subgenus *Plocodes*, is here described as new because I cannot identify it positively. This is not very important or conclusive, however, as the true type of

Colpodes is an East Indian insect, which is generically different from any of the Mexican forms hitherto assigned to *Colpodes*. There can be little or no doubt that the species of the *guerrerensis* type, whatever this may prove to be if previously described, form a mere section of *Anchomenus* as heretofore defined. In fact in *Anchomenus reflexus* Lec., there is a decided inequality of the projections of the fourth tarsal joint, but it is wholly impossible to separate this species in even a subgeneric sense from *cincticollis* Say, and other allied species. Chaudoir noticed this asymmetry of the fourth joint in *reflexus*, which he quoted under the original preoccupied name *marginatus*, and assigned it definitely to the Mexican so-called *Colpodes*, but I am sure for very inadequate reasons.

Group I (*districtus*)

Subgenus *Platynella* nov.

The rather numerous species of this group belong to a section forming part of the very composite *Colpodes* as understood by Chaudoir. They appear to be apterous, have an unusually large head, rather thick compressed antennæ, sharply triangular mentum tooth and rather slender palpi, with the last two joints subequal as a rule. The prothorax is as long as wide or longer, the sides rather strongly reflexed and sinuate basally to the usually sharp angles, the foveæ moderate and nearly always smooth, there being no pronotal punctures. The elongate-oval elytra have rather fine impunctate striæ, feebly sinuate apices and generally rounded sutural angles, and there is a sharp angle between the sinuate basal line and lateral margin. The species *Colpodes marginicollis* of Chaudoir, seems to be one of this series, but is not accurately identifiable among so many allied species; all of those at hand seem to be represented by the female alone, and the two examples of *marginicollis* known to Chaudoir were also females. The five species at hand, belonging to the fauna of southern Mexico, may be described as follows:

Tempora swollen in a peculiar manner and almost as prominent as the eyes. Body slender, rather convex; under surface and legs blackish-piceous; prosternum and coxæ paler; head and pronotum shining, blackish-piceous, the elytra blacker and opaculate; head large, five-sixths as wide as the prothorax, with broad neck, the eyes very

moderate and only slightly prominent; anterior impressions small and feeble; posterior superciliary puncture remote from the eyes; antennæ long, fully half as long as the body, fusco-ferruginous, the third joint much longer than the fourth; prothorax slightly elongate, the apex moderately sinuate, much wider than the base and with rounded angles; sides broadly arcuate, becoming broadly sinuate basally, broadly reflexed, especially at base, forming the foveal cavity, the angles right, sharp; base feebly sinuate, arcuate laterally; transverse impressions feeble, the stria sharp, impressed, subentire; elytra elongate-oval, nearly twice as long as wide, almost one-half wider than the prothorax, very oblique at apex, the sutural angles briefly divaricate and obtusely subangulate; striæ very fine; dorsal punctures four, the first on the third stria, the others on the second; met-episterna short, as wide as long; tarsi slender, the upper surface finely and uniformly, longitudinally strigilate, and the fourth joint feebly and symmetrically emarginate; posterior tarsi also with lateral groove, the fifth joint scarcely ciliate. Length (♀) 9.7 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Mexico (Tres Marias, Morelos),—Wickham.

**districtus* n. sp.

Tempora not tumid behind the eyes. 2

2—Dorsal punctures of the elytra three in number. Body elongate, rather convex, deep black throughout, the legs black, the surface shining, the elytra opaculate; head large, fully five-sixths as wide as the prothorax, with broad neck and moderate, rather prominent eyes, the tempora feebly converging and slightly arcuate behind them; posterior puncture fine and rather distant from the eyes; anterior impressions long, oblique, very feebly and vaguely impressed; palpi piceous-black; antennæ piceous, black basally, less than half as long as the body, compressed, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth; prothorax as wide as long, the sides subparallel, broadly arcuate, becoming rapidly sinuate before the right and very sharp basal angles, moderately and subequally reflexed throughout; foveæ feebly impressed, the surface flat thence to the sides; impressions shallow, the stria fine; base rectilinearly transverse, barely narrower than the sinuate apex, the apical angles rather prominent and not rounded; elytra three-fourths longer than wide, one-half wider than the prothorax, widest a little behind the middle, the oblique apices very feebly sinuate, the sutural tips rounded; striæ fine, the intervals flat, the punctures all near the third stria; met-episterna a little longer than wide; tarsi smooth above, the anterior rather stout, parallel, the outer lobe of the fourth joint distinctly more prolonged. Length (♀) 10.5 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Mexico (Tres Marias, Morelos),—Wickham.

**logicus* n. sp.

Dorsal punctures two in number. 3

3—Head short, scarcely longer than wide, the eyes rather small and but slightly prominent, the pronotal foveæ broadly concave, merging gradually into the reflexed sides; dorsal punctures of the elytra very remotely separated, the anterior near the base. Form slightly more ventricose, black and shining, the legs and tarsi black, rather

convex, the elytra only slightly alutaceous; head not over three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with very broad neck; tempora feebly converging and slightly arcuate; anterior impressions small and feeble; antennæ not quite half as long as the body, piceous, the third joint but little longer than the fourth; prothorax fully as wide as long, widest near the middle, the sides broadly and subequally rounded, becoming rapidly and moderately sinuate nearer the base than usual, strongly reflexed throughout; base slightly arcuate at the sides, with right and scarcely blunt angles, fully as wide as the apex, which is feebly sinuate and with roundly tipped angles; transverse impressions feeble, the stria finely impressed; elytra one-half longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, the humeri a little less gradual than in the two preceding, the apex bluntly ogival, the sinus very feeble, the sutural angles evenly rounded; striæ moderately fine, slightly impressed, smooth; intervals not quite flat; met-episterna somewhat elongate; tarsi slender, smooth above, the fourth joint feebly and symmetrically emarginate. Length (♀) 9.0 mm.; width 3.6 mm. Mexico (Guerrero),—Baron.....***baroni** n. sp.

Head elongate, with better developed and prominent eyes; pronotal foveæ linear and separated from the sides by a convex surface; dorsal punctures of the elytra less widely separated, the anterior at or slightly before the middle; body less abbreviated and less ventricose, the elytral sides more gradually rounding basally....4

4—Form moderately slender and convex, black, piceous beneath, the legs black; surface strongly shining, the elytra not opaculate; head narrower though nearly four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the tempora rapidly converging and feebly arcuate; superciliary punctures as in the preceding species; anterior impressions moderately long, feebly impressed; antennæ piceous, less than half as long as the body, strongly compressed, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth; prothorax as wide as long, the sides subevenly rounded and rather strongly, subequally reflexed, becoming oblique and gradually feebly sinuate basally, the angles slightly more than right, with narrowly blunt tips; base slightly arcuate throughout the width, not quite as wide as the apex, which is moderately sinuate and with blunt angles; transverse impressions distinct, the stria fine, biabbreviated; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, more than one-half wider than the prothorax, rapidly and notably obtuse at apex, the sinus long and very feeble, the tips evenly rounded; striæ smooth, rather fine, becoming coarser at tip, sharply defined; intervals virtually flat; anterior puncture at or just behind the middle; met-episterna slightly longer than wide; tarsi slender, smooth above. Length (♀) 8.8 mm.; width 3.4 mm. Mexico (Tres Marias, Morelos),—Wickham.....***morelosensis** n. sp.

Form nearly as in the preceding but with the elytra less obtuse at apex, the rounded tips rather more prolonged, similar in coloration and lustre; head not so narrow and with still wider neck, more than four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the rather long anterior impressions more oblique; antennæ nearly similar; prothorax of

different form, fully as wide as long, the well reflexed sides obtusely angulate at the middle, thence oblique and nearly straight anteriorly to the rounded and subprominent apical angles, and posteriorly for a shorter distance to the rather abruptly formed sinus, at base becoming parallel for some distance before the angles, which are slightly more than right though very sharply defined; impressions similar, the anterior deep, the posterior feeble, the stria distinct; elytra two-thirds longer than wide and fully three-fourths wider than the prothorax, the long oblique sinus very feeble; striæ fine, not coarse at tip; intervals flat; anterior puncture at or near basal two-fifths; met-episterna distinctly elongate, fully one-half longer than wide; tarsi nearly similar. Length (♀) 9.2 mm.; width 3.5 mm. Mexico (Tres Marias, Morelos),—Wickham.....**infidus* n. sp.

Despite a few inconsistencies, such as the tarsal sculpture, swollen tempora and four dorsal punctures of *districtus*, the three punctures, broader tarsi and posteriorly inflated elytra of *logicus*, the shorter head and smaller eyes of *baroni* and the narrower head and differently placed dorsal punctures of *morelosensis* and *infidus*; these five species and probably some others already described, undoubtedly form a rather homogeneous group, especially in the general habitus of the body, and I cannot avoid the conviction that they have but little close affiliation with typical forms of the Batesian *Colpodes*.

Group II (*curtipennis*)

Subgenus *Plantys* nov.

In this apparently very restricted subgenus the body is notably abbreviated, moderately convex, with the outer joints of the rather thick antennæ moderately compressed and with a fine longitudinal groove above and beneath, the triangular mentum tooth short and broad, the prothorax equally and feebly reflexed at the sides, the sinuate basal line and sides of the elytra forming an obtuse blunt angle at the humeri, and the met-episterna are very short, not quite as long as wide. The elytral apices and general structure otherwise are almost as in normal *Anchomenus*. The tarsi are smooth above and the fourth joint is simply sinuate at tip and bilaterally symmetric, without trace of the bilobation of the Batesian *Colpodes*. The type may be defined as follows:

Form short and stout, deep black throughout the body, legs and antennæ, the palpi black, with feebly diaphanous tip; surface shining, the elytra opaque; head but little longer than wide, three-fourths as

wide as the prothorax, the eyes well developed and prominent; posterior puncture smaller than the anterior as in the preceding group, though not much further from the eye than the anterior; palpi obtusely pointed; antennæ nearly half as long as the body, thick distally, slender basally, the third joint but little longer than the fourth; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides very evenly and moderately rounded, becoming slightly sinuate toward the basal angles, which are sharp and prominent at tip; base broadly arcuate from side to side, equal in width to the moderately sinuate apex, the apical angles subprominent though blunt at tip; surface very moderately convex, virtually smooth, with feeble transverse impressions and a fine stria extending only between them; foveæ feebly impressed, distant from the sides; elytra only a third longer than wide, fully two-thirds wider than the prothorax, the sides evenly arcuate, not more so basally, the apical sinus not very long, distinct, the tips broadly rounded; striæ fine, sharp, impunctate, rather deep, the scutellar short, parallel; intervals flat; dorsal punctures three, the two anterior at the third, the posterior near the second, stria; hind tarsi finely grooved externally. Length (♂ ♀) 8.2-9.2 mm.; width 3.5-3.8 mm. Mexico (Tres Marias, Morelos),—Wickham.....**curtipennis* n. sp.

This species would inevitably be considered an *Anchomenus*, even in the work of Mr. Bates, but I cannot identify it with anything described or cited by that author in the "Biologia" or in any subsequent work. In general appearance it resembles nothing else known to me at present.

Group III (*guerrerensis*)

Subgenus *Plocodes* nov.

Colpodes Chaud., Bates et al., nec MacLeay

The type species here made known under this subgeneric name, cannot resemble closely the Indian genus named *Colpodes* by MacLeay, though custom at present seems to demand that almost any neotropical Platynid shall be considered a *Colpodes*. In *Colpodes*, as represented by the Javan *brunneus* MacL., the mentum is said to be edentate; the tooth in *Plocodes* is long and conspicuous. In *guerrerensis* the met-episterna are greatly elongated, the humeri strongly rounded and the hind wings well developed; the anterior tibiæ are canaliculate externally, the tarsi not medially sulcate above, the elytral tips rounded, the striæ fine and the prothorax subcordate. These characters, in the arrangement given by Chaudoir (Ann. F. 1878, p. 377), would seem to bring it near

purpuripennis Chd., which is from Mexico but only 7 mm. in length; the neighboring species all seem to be from South America. I have before me two species of this subgenus as follows:

Form not very slender and moderately convex, shining throughout, piceous-black, the pronotum feebly diaphanous at the sides; elytra bright metallic greenish or violaceous; legs black, the tarsi piceous; head elongate, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with rather large and prominent eyes, the anterior impressions short, parallel; palpi black, with pale tip; antennæ very slender, fuscous, ferruginous apically, nearly half as long as the body, the third joint evidently longer than the fourth; prothorax but slightly wider than long, the sides subevenly rounded and strongly, equally reflexed throughout, becoming feebly sinuate toward the basal angles, which are a little more than right but rather sharply defined; base transverse, equal to the moderately sinuate apex, the apical angles obtusely rounded; transverse impressions evident; foveæ deeply impressed, smooth, elongate, traceable to the middle; elytra two-thirds longer than wide, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, parallel and nearly straight at the sides, rounding at base, oblique and feebly sinuate at apex, the tips evenly rounded; striæ rather fine but deep and groove-like, nearly smooth, rapidly becoming coarser and deeper at the apex, the scutellar long, parallel; intervals perfectly flat; surface feebly indented on the disk subapically; dorsal punctures three, the first near the third, the others near the second, stria; tarsi with the fourth joint strongly bilobed, the lobes equal on the anterior, unequal on the other tarsi; upper tarsal surface bisulcate. Length (♀) 11.5–12.5 mm.; width 4.5 mm. Mexico (Guerrero),—Baron.....**guerrerenensis* n. sp.

Form nearly similar but less convex, smaller in size, shining, deep black above, the elytra with feeble bluish lustre, the under surface piceous, with rufous abdomen, the legs rufous; head but little longer than wide, fully four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with large and extremely prominent eyes, the impressions short and deep but attenuated and approaching the eyes posteriad; palpi long, pale, the second joint twice as thick as the two following, which are very slender, the last a little shorter than the third; antennæ long and very slender, fuscous, paler basally, two-thirds as long as the body, the fourth joint a little longer than the third or fifth; prothorax cordate, very nearly as long as wide, the sides parallel and moderately though circularly rounded from apex to near the base, where they became distinctly sinuate and thence subparallel for a short distance to the angles, which are nearly right but with the tips bluntly rounded; base transverse, about as wide as the feebly sinuate apex; margins rather narrowly reflexed; surface with fine and very feeble transverse rugulæ; transverse impressions both evident though fine, the stria fine between them; foveæ and latero-basal regions rather coarsely and sparsely punctate, the foveæ shallow; elytra oblong, fully two-thirds longer than wide, twice as

wide as the prothorax, the humeri rapidly rounded; tips rounded, the sinus long and shallow but distinct; striæ moderate, smooth, grooved, the intervals flat, the punctures three in number; metepisterna very elongate; tarsi slender, the upper surface bisulcate. Length (♀) 10.0 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Arizona (Huachuca Mts.),—Schaeffer.....*longiceps* Schf.

Of the two examples of *guerrerensis* at hand, the second has the elytra slightly though evidently less elongate than in the type and with the lustre more cupreo-violaceous. The tarsi are densely hairy beneath, the fifth joint long, wholly nude, very slender basally and inflated distally; the claws are long. In *longiceps*, a specimen of which was sent to me for description by Mr. Schaeffer, the tarsi are feebly and very inconspicuously pubescent beneath.

Group IV (*sinuatus*)

Subgenus *Anchomenus* in sp.

In deciding upon some type which may be known permanently as *Anchomenus* Bon., we encounter much uncertainty, for Dejean, Duval and others all seem to have different conceptions of what was really intended to be more essentially typical by Bonelli. In deciding upon some form which shall be truly representative of *Anchomenus*, I think we are warranted in taking some one of the species described under that name by Dejean, and *sinuatus* was there included. It seems possible, however, that in choosing *sinuatus* to play this part, we are approaching the true European *Platynus* Bon., as represented by *complanatus*, rather closely. *Anchomenus* as here understood has, however, a somewhat more convex form of body, as a rule, than might be inferred of the true *Platynus*. The outline is always somewhat ventricose, the antennæ more or less long and slender, the third joint varying from decidedly shorter to evidently longer than the fourth. The prothorax is subcordiform, with well reflexed sides, sharp though not necessarily right basal angles, except in a very few cases such as *stygius* Lec., and distinctly impressed foveæ, and the elytra have rapidly rounding humeri, indicating well developed hind wings in all our species. So far as the described species are represented in my collection, the following scheme of arrangement might be proposed:

Third antennal joint evidently longer than the fourth; body generally deep black, with deep striæ and three dorsal punctures. [Section *ANCHOMENUS* in sp.].....2

- Third joint subequal in length to the fourth to a little shorter. [Section PARANCHOMENUS nov.].....13
- 2—Prothorax transverse; surface only moderately convex. Black, the tibiæ and tarsi piceo-rufous, shining, the elytra (♀) less polished; head elongate, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with large and remarkably prominent eyes, the anterior impressions parallel, rather long and distinct; palpi obscure rufous, the last joint longer than the third; antennæ piceous, black at base, slender, two-fifths as long as the body, the third joint fully a third longer than the fourth; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, widest before the middle, the sides well reflexed, more broadly at base, subevenly rounded, becoming slightly oblique and straight basally to the angles, which are more than right but with the tips acutely prominent; base feebly oblique at the sides, equal in width to the rather deeply sinuate apex, the apical angles obtusely rounded; anterior impression deep, the posterior obsolete, the foveæ broadly concave, slightly elongate; surface with numerous fine transverse ruguliform lines, finely and sparsely punctulate in the foveal region, the median stria distinct and subentire; elytra oblong, parallel, three-fourths longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, the basal and lateral cariniform lines uniting in a broadly, evenly rounded arc at the humeri; sides scarcely arcuate; apical sinus deep and conspicuous, the tips rounded and lobiform; striæ rather coarse, nearly smooth; intervals only very slightly convex; tarsi strongly grooved externally. Length (♀) 12.0 mm.; width 4.4 mm. Michigan (Marquette),—Sherman.....inquisitor n. sp.
- Prothorax as long as wide or very nearly; upper surface strongly convex as a rule, the elytra subequally polished in both sexes and usually with very convex stria intervals.....3
- 3—Species of the Lake Superior and Atlantic regions; elytral striæ deep, sulciform.....4
- Species occurring exclusively on the Pacific coast from northern subarctic regions to southern Mexico.....7
- 4—Basal thoracic angles obtuse, with somewhat bluntly subprominent tips. Rather elongate, moderately convex, deep polished black throughout in both sexes; head well developed, slightly elongate, rhomboidal, with rather large and prominent eyes and short, deeply impressed, parallel anterior sulci; antennæ piceous, the first three joints black, fully half as long as the body; prothorax a little wider in the female, the sides broadly, subevenly rounded and broadly reflexed, becoming gradually more oblique but scarcely at all sinuate behind; base and apex equal, both strongly beaded, the apex moderately sinuate and with rather blunt angles; anterior impression deep, angulate, the posterior feeble, the stria fine but impressed, not entire; foveæ large, broadly concave and more or less punctate; elytra fully three-fourths longer than wide and three-fourths wider than the prothorax, the apex not abruptly obtuse and with broad and very distinct sinus; sides sharply reflexed, the ninth stria fine, much nearer the edge than to the eighth, the ocellate punctures large, irregularly spaced; striæ very deep, evidently

punctulate, the intervals very convex; second joint of the anterior male tarsi more than one-half longer than wide; gradually narrowed basally, the tarsi in part picescent. Length (♂ ♀) 11.0–14.0 mm.; width 4.2–5.0 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines) and Arkansas. Five examples. [*Feronia decentis* Say; also *An. gagates* Dej., and *coracinus* Lec.].....**decens** Say

Basal thoracic angles sharp, rectangular or acute, more or less prominent.....5

- 5—Elytra more elongate, fully two-thirds longer than wide, feebly inflated behind the middle, the sides thence nearly straight to the rounded humeri. Body deep black and polished throughout, the tarsi black; head two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, barely elongate, the eyes rather large and prominent; anterior sulci parallel, not very long; antennæ nearly as in the preceding though barely half as long as the body; prothorax very slightly wider than long, widest before the middle, the sides rather strongly, evenly rounded and broadly reflexed, becoming sinuate and then parallel toward the basal angles, which are very sharp and somewhat everted; base strongly beaded, a little wider than the sinuate and finely, feebly beaded apex, the apical angles rather prominent and only narrowly blunt; surface with the transverse rugulæ very feeble, the impressions as in *decens*, the large foveæ deeper and more closely, strongly punctate; reflexed margins very finely and feebly punctulate throughout; elytra only one-half wider than the prothorax, the apex gradually ogival, with the oblique sinus long, very shallow and feeble; striæ deep, feebly punctulate, shallower and more evidently punctate laterally, the deep ocellate punctures more widely separated medially; intervals notably convex; tarsi long and slender, grooved as usual externally. Length (♀) 11.0 mm.; width 4.35 mm. Lake Superior (Marquette),—Sherman.

oblongipennis n. sp.

Elytra not more than one-half longer than wide in either sex and with more evenly arcuate sides.....6

- 6—Body larger, deep black and polished throughout in both sexes; head slightly elongate, not quite three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with prominent eyes and parallel anterior sulci; palpi piceous-black, with pale tip; antennæ nearly as in the preceding, a little more (♂) to slightly less (♀) than half as long as the body; prothorax a little wider than long in both sexes, in outline nearly as in the preceding, except that the sides are more feebly sinuate and for a shorter distance basally, the angles rather abruptly and acutely prominent; surface smooth, the anterior impression always, the posterior sometimes, distinct; large and deeply concave foveæ punctate; broadly reflexed margins not distinctly punctulate; base and sinuate apex both beaded and subequal in width; elytra moderately convex, sometimes somewhat flattened above in the female, more rapidly obtuse at tip than in the preceding, the sinus very shallow; striæ deep, finely punctate, the intervals strongly convex, subequally in the sexes; second anterior male tarsal joint almost twice as long as wide, obtriangular, gradually narrowed basally throughout its

length. Length (σ^7 ♀) 10.5–12.0 mm.; width 3.8–4.6 mm. New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Lake Superior (Bayfield and Duluth). Fifteen examples. [*An. depressus* Hald.].

sinuatus Dej.

Body somewhat similar in form, coloration and lustre but much smaller and with more anteriorly inflated prothorax, the sides of which are more sinuate basally; head nearly similar but with still more prominent eyes; antennæ similar in coloration but not quite so long, less than half as long as the body, the individual joints notably shorter; prothorax a little shorter than wide, as in *sinuatus* throughout, except that the sides are more inflated and more strongly rounded anteriorly, with the basal sinus longer and a little deeper, but with the sharp tips of the angles not quite so prominent; sides strongly reflexed, feebly punctulate, the large deep basal foveæ distinctly punctate; apical angles somewhat more broadly and obtusely rounded; elytra subsimilar in general form, two-thirds wider than the prothorax, the apical sinus a little less shallow; striæ not quite so deep but similarly punctate at the bottom; second joint of the anterior male tarsi of a very different outline, more oblong, with the sides more nearly parallel and much less than one-half longer than wide; hind tarsi with the outer sulcus deep. Length (σ^7) 9.2–9.5 mm.; width 3.2–3.5 mm. Lake Superior (Bayfield) and Manitoba (Winnipeg),—Wickham.*turbidus* n. sp.

Body still smaller in size, rather more ventricose, similarly deep black and polished, the legs black but pallescent toward the coxæ; head fully three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with moderate eyes, the frontal parts before them not much prolonged; impressions deep, dilated inwardly at the middle; palpi black, with pallid tip; antennæ rather more than half as long as the body, black, the pubescence gray, the third joint much longer than the fourth; prothorax nearly as long as wide, much narrower than in the preceding and not anteriorly inflated, parallel, the sides broadly and moderately arcuate, becoming gradually very feebly sinuate toward the angles, which are obtuse but with sharply defined and slightly prominent tips; margins strongly reflexed, only a little more so basally, the gutter punctulate to the apex, the punctures more widespread, coarser and conspicuous through the foveal region, the foveæ large, broadly impressed, with a very short linear incised part basally; impressions deep, especially the anterior, the stria broadly impressed, basally abbreviated; base even somewhat wider than the apex; elytra fully one-half longer than wide, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, oblong-oval, the sides rather arcuate, more rounded at base; subapical sinus rather long and feeble; striæ moderately coarse, feebly impressed, the punctures along the bottom very fine but evident; intervals feebly convex, the three punctures moderate. Length (♀) 9.2 mm.; width 3.4 mm. Iowa (Iowa City),—Wickham.*iowanus* n. sp.

7—Pronotum with coarse, deep and very conspicuous transverse rugæ. Body piceous-brown in color throughout, shining, the elytra (♀) very feebly alutaceous; head elongate, two-thirds as wide as the

prothorax, the eyes not very prominent; front irregularly rugose; antennæ slender, half as long as the body, pale brown, blackish basally, the second joint paler than the first or third; prothorax large, slightly wider than long, the sides evenly rounded and well reflexed, becoming gradually moderately sinuate toward the angles, which are obtuse but with bluntly prominent tips; base and apex beaded, the base broadly arcuate, more so laterally, somewhat wider than the moderately sinuate apex, the apical angles narrowly blunt; anterior impression distinct, the posterior obsolete; foveæ large, concave, rugulose though not definitely punctate; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, two-thirds wider than the prothorax, the oblique apices broadly and moderately sinuate; striæ nearly smooth, coarse, somewhat groove-like, the intervals virtually flat; met-episterna a third longer than wide; legs long; tarsi with numerous coarse fulvous hairs beneath, the fifth joint with a single fringe of coarse hairs beneath. Length (♀) 11.0 mm.; width 4.5 mm. California (Redwood Creek, Humboldt Co.). A single example, taken by the writer.....**rugulifer** n. sp.

Pronotum smooth or very nearly so, without coarse rugæ.....8

8—Prothorax widest at about the middle of the length. Body stout, rather convex, highly polished and deep black throughout; head rather elongate, with moderately prominent eyes, scarcely over three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the anterior impressions rather long, slightly oblique; antennæ fusco-ferruginous, blacker basally, distinctly less than half as long as the body; prothorax slightly wider than long, the sides strongly rounded medially, oblique and less rounded thence anteriorly and, basally, becoming briefly sinuate near the basal angles, broadly reflexed; basal angles obtuse but sharply defined; beaded base transverse, arcuate laterally, a little wider than the distinctly sinuate and beaded apex, the apical angles bluntly prominent; anterior impression evident, the stria fine, abbreviated; foveæ elongate and moderately impressed, smooth; elytra rather short, scarcely one-half longer than wide, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, the sides evenly arcuate, scarcely at all more so at the humeri, the oblique sinus very feeble; striæ deep, smooth, becoming shallower and subpunctate laterally; intervals strongly convex; met-episterna slightly longer than wide; hind wings probably curtailed; legs only moderate in length, the tarsi sulcate externally and with numerous short thick fulvous hairs. Length (♀) 11.0 mm.; width 4.4–4.6 mm. Mexico (Guerrero),—Baron.....***consularis** n. sp.

Prothorax widest before the middle as usual.....9

9—Sides of the prothorax rapidly and very distinctly sinuate basally... 10

Sides gradually and at most very feebly sinuate basally.....11

10—Body deep black, polished and notably convex; head rather elongate-rhomboidal, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with rather prominent eyes, the anterior sulci short, parallel; antennæ slender, fuscous, black basally; prothorax fully as long as wide if not longer, the sides broadly arcuate and widely reflexed, gradually arcuately

converging behind the middle to the posterior sinus, the angles right and very sharp; surface with some feeble transverse rugulae, the anterior impression deep, the posterior evident though feeble, stria deeply impressed, ending at the impressions; foveae deep, smooth, elongate, formed by the strongly reflexed sides and therefore not definitely limited; base transverse, only feebly oblique laterally, barely as wide as the moderately sinuate apex; elytra one-half longer than wide, very nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, the arcuate sides becoming barely more rounded toward the humeri; apex rather obtuse, the oblique sinus long and very feeble; striae deep, smooth, the intervals very convex; met-episterna distinctly elongate; tarsi black. Length (σ^7) 10.5 mm.; width 4.2 mm. Washington State. **maurus** Mots.

Body larger and stouter, similarly deep black and polished throughout in both sexes; head but slightly elongate and with rather broad neck, nearly three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes moderate in size and prominence; antennae slender, fusco-ferruginous, black basally, fully half as long as the body (σ^7) or a little less (\varnothing); prothorax as long as wide, the sides broadly and strongly reflexed, more rounded at a little before the middle, oblique posteriorly to the moderate basal sinus; basal angles obtuse but with acutely prominent tips; base as wide as the apex, becoming obliquely arcuate at the sides; apical angles prominent but bluntly rounded at tip; surface sometimes with a few faint rugulae, the anterior impression not very deep, the posterior obsolete; foveae large, very deep, lineate at the bottom, smooth; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, rather inflated, with arcuate sides, becoming but little more rounded basally, the sinus oblique, long and distinct though not deep; striae deep, smooth, the intervals strongly convex; met-episterna one-half longer than wide; second joint of the male anterior tarsi one-half longer than wide, parallel, narrowing in basal half. Length (σ^7 \varnothing) 11.0–12.5 mm.; width 4.2–5.2 mm. California (San Francisco). Ten specimens, taken by the writer.

ovipennis Mann.

11—Sides of the elytra feebly arcuate, more rapidly rounding at the humeri. Body rather depressed, black and polished, the legs and anterior parts slightly piceous; head elongate, with rather wide neck, two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, the anterior impressions narrow; eyes only very moderately prominent; palpi long, blackish, with pale tip; antennae long and slender; prothorax about as long as wide, the sides broadly rounded and widely reflexed, becoming oblique and straight basally to the prominent tips of the obtuse basal angles; base as wide as the apex, obliquely rounded at the sides; apical angles bluntly prominent; surface with some transverse rugulae, the anterior impression very feeble, the posterior obsolete, the stria fine, attaining apex but not base; foveae smooth, very deep, extending to beyond the middle; elytra oblong, slightly over one-half longer than wide, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, the apex rather rapidly obtuse, with the sinus broad and shallow; striae smooth, deeply impressed, the intervals notably

convex; ninth stria somewhat nearer the eighth than the margin; met-episterna one-half longer than wide; anterior male tarsi only very moderately dilated, as usual in this group, black. Length (♂) 11.5 mm.; width 4.4 mm. California (Redwood Creek, Humboldt Co.).....*tersus* n. sp.

Sides of the elytra more rounded but only very slightly more arcuate basally than medially; upper surface more convex.....12

12—Form rather ventricose, polished in both sexes and of a dark piceous-brown color; head but slightly elongate, with broad neck, fully three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the anterior impressions short and parallel; eyes moderate though rather prominent; antennæ fully half as long as the body, slender, pale red-brown, the apices of the joints blackish, the basal joints blackish; prothorax as long as wide, sometimes a little longer, the sides moderately arcuate, well reflexed, gradually straight or just visibly sinuate posteriorly, the angles obtuse but with rather sharply prominent tips; base and apex equal, both strongly beaded; apical angles bluntly rounded at tip; surface with the transverse rugulæ very faint, the anterior impression deep, the posterior virtually obsolete, the smooth foveæ deep, not extending quite to the middle; elytra oblong-ovoidal, shorter than usual, not quite one-half longer than wide and nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, widest somewhat behind the middle, the apex rapidly obtuse, the sinus long and shallow; striæ smooth, sometimes feebly punctulate laterally, deeply impressed; intervals convex; met-episterna as usual in this section; legs long, the hind tarsi finely sulcate externally. Length (♂ ♀) 9.3–10.8 mm.; width 3.9–4.7 mm. Oregon (Clackamas Co.) and California (Arcata, Humboldt Co.). Sixteen specimens.

arachnoides n. sp.

Form less ventricose, convex, deep black, polished; head nearly as in the preceding but with somewhat longer neck; antennæ shorter, not half as long as the body, the joints pale, with blackish apices but shorter than in *arachnoides*, the four basal joints black with pale tips; prothorax shorter, a little wider than long, the sides more inflated and rounded anteriorly, oblique basally to the broadly and obtusely prominent tips of the obtuse hind angles, resulting in a very small but definite sinus adjoining the tips; base scarcely as wide as the apex, obliquely arcuate at the sides, the prominent apical angles blunt at tip; surface, foveæ and reflexed margins nearly as in *arachnoides*, but with the anterior impression feebler; elytra more elongate and more evenly oblong-oval, widest at the middle, fully one-half longer than wide, nearly four-fifths wider than the prothorax, the apex not so abruptly obtuse, the tips more narrowly rounded, the long oblique sinus very shallow; striæ smooth, less deeply impressed, the intervals convex but rather less so than in the preceding; second anterior male tarsal joint obtriangular, one-half longer than wide, narrowed from apex to base, smaller, narrower and less parallel than in *arachnoides*. Length (♂) 10.3 mm.; width 4.0 mm. California (Hydesville, Eel River Valley, Humboldt Co.).....*similatus* n. sp.

Form still less ventricose, smaller in size and narrower, polished black, the elytra and femora just visibly picescent; head slightly elongate, rhomboidal, more than three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes moderate but prominent; antennæ scarcely half as long as the body, slender, piceous-black, the third joint much longer than the fourth; prothorax not quite a fourth wider than long, the sides parallel, evenly and distinctly arcuate, becoming gradually just visibly sinuate basally, the angles slightly more than right, with well defined and sharply prominent tips; base as wide as the moderately sinuate apex, only just visibly oblique laterally; apical angles very blunt; margins broadly and strongly reflexed, especially toward base, and faintly diaphanous, the broad gutter more or less punctulate throughout; foveæ large, concave, indefinitely limited and rugose, the outer wall formed by the reflexed edge; near the inner limit of the foveæ and far before the base there is a small and abruptly very deep rounded impression; anterior impression angulate, deep, the posterior feeble; elytra hardly one-half longer than wide, barely two-thirds wider than the prothorax, the sides gradually a little more rounded at base; subapical sinus long and very distinct; striæ strong, deeply impressed, with fine but distinct punctures along the bottom; intervals strongly convex laterally and apically, rather less so elsewhere, the three punctures deep and distinct; tarsi slender, with deep lateral furrow. Length (♀) 9.0 mm.; width 3.5 mm. Idaho (Cœur d'Alene),—Wickham. . . . **aleneanus** n. sp.

13—Species moderately large, somewhat as in *brunneomarginatus* in point of size. 14

Species of small size and of the southern Mexican fauna, less than 7 mm. in length. 26

14—Prothorax narrow and subcordiform but with the basal angles very obtuse and rounded. Body rather convex, deep black and highly polished throughout; head fully three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, slightly elongate, with large and prominent eyes and short broad anterior impressions; antennæ slender, fully half as long as the body, dark rufous, black basally, the paler joints blackish at apex; prothorax barely a fifth wider than long, the sides inflated and rounded anteriorly, oblique posteriorly, becoming just visibly subsinuate before the very obtuse angles, widely reflexed, becoming the outer wall of the very large deep smooth basal foveæ; base strongly arcuate laterally, distinctly narrower than the feebly sinuate apex, the apical angles obtusely rounded; anterior impression deep, the posterior fine but traceable; stria deep but only between the impressions; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, rather obtuse at tip, with the oblique sinus barely more than straight, the humeri moderately rounded, the rather sinuate basal margin forming a very rounded angle with the sides; striæ deeply impressed, nearly smooth, the intervals convex; dorsal punctures three, but with a fourth, adventitious, on the left elytron of the specimen here described. Length (♂) 10.0 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Minnesota (Duluth). [*Platynus angusticollis* Kirby nec. Dej.] **stygius** Lec.

- Prothorax subcordiform and similarly narrow but with the basal angles more or less distinctly defined, though not always sharp at tip, obtuse as a rule. 15
- 15—Elytra slightly less shining than the anterior parts, due to microreticulation. Upper surface moderately convex, deep black, the thoracic reflexed sides diaphanously paler; under surface and legs piceo-rufous; head scarcely longer than wide, nearly four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with large and remarkably prominent eyes, the anterior impressions short, deep and parallel; antennæ long, slender, piceo-ferruginous throughout, about half as long as the body; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, the broadly and strongly reflexed sides broadly rounded, becoming oblique but not sinuate basally, the angles very obtuse though with the tips finely acute and prominent; base arcuate laterally, as wide as the apex, both beaded as usual; apex feebly sinuate, with obtusely rounded angles; surface with feeble transverse rugulæ, medially smooth, becoming evidently punctulate in the foveal region, the impressions evident, the posterior very feeble; foveæ very large, with the deepest part at some distances from the sides; elytra two-thirds longer than wide, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, the apices gradually very oblique, with the sinus long and very shallow; striæ rather coarse and groove-like, minutely punctulate along the bottom; intervals feebly convex; met-episterna very long, as usual in this section; anterior male tarsi only moderately dilated. Length (♂) 11.0 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Connecticut (S. Meriden),—H. Johnson. *boopis* n. sp.
- Elytra polished in both sexes. 16
- 16—Elytra with four dorsal punctures. Body rather small, moderately convex, very highly polished, testaceous throughout, the head and pronotum slightly obscure, except at the broadly reflexed thoracic sides, the elytra black, but with diaphanous reflexed edges; head narrow and elongate-rhomboidal, with somewhat narrow neck and moderate though slightly prominent eyes, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the short anterior impressions wide and shallow; antennæ very slender, more than half as long as the body; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides broadly rounded, oblique posteriorly, becoming gradually just visibly sinuate, the angles obtuse, with rather blunt but evident tip; base arcuate, slightly wider than the sinuate apex having rounded angles; impressions feeble; foveæ large, deep, sparsely punctulato-rugose, extending forward beyond the middle; elytra oblong, with parallel arcuate sides, one-half longer than wide, about twice as wide as the prothorax, rather abruptly obtuse at apex, with moderately oblique, long and rather deep sinus; striæ nearly smooth, rather deeply impressed, the intervals notably convex, the four punctures coarser than usual; legs and tarsi slender. Length (♀) 8.5–9.5 mm.; width 3.4–3.5 mm. Pennsylvania (Allegheny),—Hamilton. Three examples. *parmarginatus* Ham.
- Elytra with three dorsal punctures. 17

- 17—Fourth tarsal joint with the outer lobe a little longer than the inner.....18
- Fourth joint symmetric, feebly emarginate.....19
- 18—Upper surface blackish-piceous, the elytra black, broadly reflexed thoracic margins diaphanously pale; legs and entire antennæ and palpi pale testaceous; surface moderately convex; head rhomboidal, slightly elongate, with narrowed neck and very prominent though moderate eyes, four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the anterior impressions broad, the surface strigilate externally; antennæ very slender, rather more than half as long as the body; prothorax but slightly wider than long, the sides subprominently rounded before the middle, very broadly and feebly sinuate posteriorly, the tips of the obtuse angles distinct though not very sharp; base arcuate at the sides, scarcely as wide as the apex, which is sinuate, with rounded angles; surface with some transverse rugulæ, the impressions feeble; foveæ large, deep, nearly smooth, traceable anteriorly beyond the middle, gradually merging into the broadly reflexed sides; elytra long, fully three-fourths longer than wide, twice as wide as the prothorax, the sides well reflexed and diaphanous, gradually ogival behind, the sinus oblique and but little more than straight; striæ nearly smooth, impressed; intervals very moderately convex; surface of each with a large feeble indentation near the apex; anterior tarsi very feebly dilated in the male. Length (♂ ♀) 9.5–11.0 mm.; width 3.6–4.2 mm. Lake Superior (Bayfield and Marquette), Iowa (Cedar Rapids) and Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh). [*Platynus marginatus* Lec.; *Colpodes marginatus* Chd.].

reflexus Lec.

- Upper surface more convex, without the posterior indentation on each elytron, polished, black, the anterior parts slightly picescent, the suture finely piceous; legs and entire antennæ pale; head nearly as in the preceding, the antennæ not quite so long or so slender; prothorax more quadrate, nearly as long as wide, parallel, with more feebly and evenly arcuate sides, these being less broadly reflexed, less diaphanous, not becoming sinuate toward the angles, which are very obtuse, with the tips definable though blunt; base strongly arcuate at the sides, as wide as the apex, which is rather feebly sinuate, with obtuse and rounded angles; surface smooth, the impressions nearly obsolete, the stria very fine; foveæ large and smooth, only very moderately impressed, not traceable beyond the middle and there not near the sides; elytra nearly three-fourths longer than wide, twice as wide as the prothorax, gradually rounded at tip, the sinus long and extremely shallow; striæ fine, smooth, feebly impressed, the intervals very slightly convex, the three punctures fine; basal margin feebly sinuate, forming an extremely obtuse angle with the sides. Length (♀) 9.5 mm.; width 3.6 mm. Mexico (Tamaulipas). A single example.....*convexus n. sp.
- 19—Elytra oblong-subelliptical and with the diaphanous side margins as widely reflexed as those of the prothorax. Upper surface convex, highly polished, blackish, the anterior parts rufescent, the thoracic sides well reflexed and diaphanous; under surface and legs rufous,

the antennæ blackish basally; head elongate, rhomboidal, four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with moderate though very prominent eyes, the anterior impressions rather narrow and deep; antennæ long and slender; prothorax small, barely a sixth wider than long, widest before the middle as usual, the sides evenly rounded, oblique posteriorly, becoming distinctly sinuate near the angles, which are broadly obtuse though unusually sharply defined at tip, but not prominent; base arcuate; apex sinuate, with narrowly rounded angles; surface with very fine and close-set transverse strigilation medially, the anterior impression lineate and somewhat deep; foveæ moderate, rather deep and finely punctate; elytra barely one-half longer than wide, about twice as wide as the prothorax, widest at the middle, with evenly arcuate sides, gradually ogival apically, the sinus long and very feeble; tips narrowly rounded; striæ fine, nearly smooth, moderately impressed, becoming finer, unimpressed and slightly comminuted laterally; intervals feebly convex; three punctures rather coarse; tarsi long and very slender, the anterior shorter and but feebly dilated in the male; met-episterna only moderately elongate. Length (σ^7) 7.5 mm.; width 2.7 mm. North Carolina (Pigeon River Retreat).—Hubbard. One example received from Mr. Beutenmüller... *trifoveolatus* Beut.

Elytra parallel or oblong-suboval, the side margins more finely reflexed than those of the prothorax.....20

- 20—Elytra more elongate, parallel and subdepressed, rounding only at apex. Black, the legs rufo-piceous or paler, the reflexed side margins diaphanously pale; surface polished in both sexes; head barely longer than wide, with rapidly narrowed neck and large and very prominent eyes, four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the anterior impressions moderate; antennæ very slender, testaceous, fully half as long as the body; prothorax nearly a fourth wider than long, the sides evenly rounded and broadly reflexed, becoming oblique but not sinuate posteriorly to the angles, which are broadly obtuse though with the tips minutely subprominent; base strongly arcuate at the sides, as wide as the apex, which is sinuate, with rounded angles; surface with some fine faint transverse rugulæ, the anterior impression alone distinct; foveæ large, deeply concave, smooth, formed externally by the strongly reflexed edge and gradually evanescent at about the middle; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, about twice as wide as the prothorax, the apex ogivally rounding in apical third, the sinus not very long, feeble though evident; sides nearly straight; fine basal line forming a broadly rounded curve with the side margin; surface with a feeble flattening at striæ 5-8 near apical fourth; striæ rather fine, nearly smooth, the intervals nearly flat; met-episterna notably long; anterior male tarsi only feebly dilated. Length (σ^7 ♀) 10.0-11.0 mm.; width 3.7-4.0 mm. North Carolina to Alabama (Mobile). Indiana,—Blatchley. [*An. corvinus* Dej.; *marginalis* Hald.]..... *cincticollis* Say

A—Similar to *cincticollis* but a little smaller in size, with the prothorax less transverse; general coloration of the body paler, rufo-piceous; anterior male tarsi very slightly less slender. Length (σ^7 ♀)

9.7–10.0 mm.; width 3.6 mm. Rhode Island, New Jersey and Indiana.....*blandus* Germ.

B—Similar to *cincticollis* but still more depressed and more piceous in color; eyes similarly large but not quite so prominent; evenly rounded sutural tips of the elytra more posteriorly prolonged, the sinus distinctly deeper. Length (♀) 11.0 mm.; width 4.2 mm. Texas (Galveston).....*deplanatus* Chd.

Elytra not so elongate, more oblong-suboval in form, more convex and rounding posteriorly from only a little behind the middle.....21

21—Prothorax nearly as in the preceding but more subprominently rounded at the middle of the sides, the posterior obliquity but very faintly sinuous, the angles very obtuse, with the tips not very distinctly defined. Body more convex than in *cincticollis*, shining, black, with diaphanous side margins and piceous legs; head slightly elongate, rhomboidal, with moderately abrupt neck and prominent eyes, which are not so large and less prominent than in *cincticollis*, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax; labrum narrower than in the preceding, the mandibles smaller; antennæ testaceous, slender, fully half as long as the body; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides broadly reflexed and pale, subangularly prominent at or just before the middle; surface and foveæ nearly as in *cincticollis*; base equal to the apex, strongly arcuate at the sides; elytra shorter, more oval and more convex, more gradually rounded behind, the sinus very shallow; surface of each feebly impressed at the point noted in the preceding species; striæ smooth, more impressed and relatively coarser at tip; intervals feebly convex; anterior male tarsi somewhat feebly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 9.5–10.0 mm.; width 3.7–3.8 mm. Pennsylvania (locality not more definitely recorded).

pennsylvanicus n. sp.

Prothorax nearly as in *pennsylvanicus*, strongly reflexed at the sides, the general outline of the body and elytra and the pronounced convexity of the latter similar. Size materially larger; coloration and polished lustre similar; head rhomboidal, evidently narrower than the prothorax, the eyes prominent but not quite so large as in *pennsylvanicus*, the antennæ longer and with much more elongate joints in the male, similar in coloration, nearly two-thirds as long as the body, the third joint in similar manner just visibly longer than the fourth; prothorax with strongly reflexed diaphanous sides and in this and other respects as in *pennsylvanicus*, but not quite so evidently wider than long, the sides not quite so widely reflexed as in *reflexus*; foveæ similar, deeply concave; elytra larger than in that species, nearly two-thirds longer than wide, fully twice as wide as the prothorax, parallel, rounding in posterior two-fifths, with feeble sinus; surface convex; striæ rather fine, nearly smooth, deeply impressed; intervals broadly convex, the three punctures of the third rather strong, the first at the third, the other two at the second, stria; met-episterna fully twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi narrowly dilated, the fourth joint symmetrical. Length (♂) 11.0 mm.; width 4.2 mm. Ontario (Ridgeway).—Knaus.

distingendus n. sp.

- Prothorax with the reflexed sides more sinuate basally, the angles right and very sharply defined. 22
- 22—Head and prothorax testaceous, the elytra piceous-black. Shining and with testaceous reflexed margins; under surface, the legs and antennæ more or less pale ferruginous; head slightly elongate, much narrower than the prothorax, with well developed and prominent eyes and rather deep parallel anterior impressions; antennæ not quite so long or slender as in the *cincticollis* type; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides subevenly rounded and broadly reflexed, feebly sinuate basally, the base broadly and feebly arcuate, as wide as the apex, which is moderately sinuate, with broadly rounded angles; surface almost as in *cincticollis*, except that the anterior prolongation of the large and deeply concave, nearly smooth foveæ is rather more distant from the sides; elytra slightly more than one-half longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, gradually rounding behind, the sinus long and feeble but distinct; suture minutely mucronate at apex; striæ smooth, very fine, coarser at tip, the intervals flat; surface not impressed posteriorly; met-episterna much elongated; anterior male tarsi moderately dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 8.8–10.8 mm.; width 3.3–4.1 mm. Southern California and Arizona. Abundant. [*Pl. bicolor* Lec. ||]. **bicoloratus** G. & H.
- Head and prothorax never distinctly paler than the elytra. 23
- 23—Foveal region of the pronotum nearly smooth. 24
- Foveal region coarsely and deeply punctato-rugose. 25
- 24—Form rather stout, moderately convex, shining, black, piceous beneath; head nearly similar but a little wider and with shallower and more indefinite anterior impressions; antennæ testaceous, not quite half as long as the body, the joints blackish toward their apices; prothorax larger than in *bicoloratus* and rather less widely reflexed at the sides, otherwise nearly similar, except that the basal angles are even more acutely and denticulately prominent; sides diaphanously pale; elytra formed nearly as in *bicoloratus* but larger, the striæ less fine, the intervals similarly nearly flat, the suture micro-mucronate at apex; anterior male tarsi very moderately dilated; tarsal claws longer. Length (♂ ♀) 9.0–10.5 mm.; width 3.3–4.2 mm. Middle California and adjacent parts of Nevada. Abundant. [*Pl. tenebricosus* G. & H.; *marginatus* Ménét.; *rugiceps* Mann. and *cinctellus* Lec.]. **brunneomarginatus** Mann.
- Form less stout, smaller in size, moderately convex, shining, black, the under surface and legs black; head slightly elongate, subtriangular, with rather wider neck, nearly three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes rather prominent but much smaller than in the preceding; anterior impressions rather broad, slightly oblique; antennæ about half as long as the body, nearly black, with the extreme base of the joints pallescent; prothorax still shorter, nearly a third wider than long, the sides barely at all paler, broadly, strongly reflexed, strongly rounded, oblique and distinctly sinuate basally, the angles nearly right, sharply defined; base feebly arcuate, as wide as the apex, which is moderately sinuate, with rather distinct

to slightly rounded angles; anterior impression deep; foveæ deep, prolonged anteriorly to beyond the middle at some distance from the sides; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, slightly less than twice as wide as the prothorax, very gradually ogival behind, the sinus short and very shallow, the suture not at all mucronate at apex, rounded; striæ fine, groove-like, abruptly coarser along the apex; intervals flat; anterior puncture near the third, the two posterior near the second, stria; met-episterna much elongated; anterior male tarsi rather distinctly dilated; tarsi long and slender, the ungues rather long. Length (♂ ♀) 8.5 mm.; width 3.2-3.3 mm. Mexico (Guerrero),—Baron. Communicated, with many other species, by Mr. W. G. W. Harford. Five specimens.

**harfordi* n. sp.

Form less stout than in *brunneomarginatus* and much smaller in size, similarly ventricose and somewhat more so than in *harfordi*, shining, piceous-black, the margins faintly and narrowly diaphanous; under surface piceo-rufous, the legs pale brownish-flavate; head slightly and obtusely elongate, more than three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with well developed and rather prominent eyes; antennæ not very slender, distinctly less than half as long as the body, pale rufous in color throughout; prothorax a third wider than long, widest well before the middle, the sides strongly rounded, becoming rapidly sinuate basally and rectilinear and parallel in basal seventh, the angles right, sharply defined but not prominent; base very feebly arcuate, as wide as the moderately sinuate apex, the apical angles rather bluntly pointed; margins broadly, subequally reflexed throughout though not quite so broadly as in *brunneomarginatus*, the surface throughout nearly as in that species, except that the foveæ are slightly less impressed and with fine and feeble rugulosity; elytra oblong, with feebly arcuate sides, which are rapidly and widely rounded at base, three-fifths longer than wide and nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, gradually ogival behind, with long and distinct sinus; striæ moderately fine, grooved, smooth, coarser at apex; intervals flat, the three punctures moderate; sutural angles not micro-mucronate; anterior male tarsi narrowly dilated. Length (♂) 8.6 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Arizona (Pinal Mts.),—Wickham. A single example.....*pinalicus* n. sp.

- 25—Body rather stout, the surface rather depressed, highly polished, black, the legs piceous; side margins not distinctly paler; head rhomboidal, barely longer than wide, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax and with large and somewhat prominent eyes; occiput nubilously rufous at the middle; surface rufescent anteriorly, the impressions long, parallel, narrow, deep and irregularly sinuous; antennæ not very slender, half as long as the body, testaceous, the joints feebly infumate at their apices; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, widest anteriorly, the sides broadly and strongly reflexed, strongly rounded, becoming oblique and nearly straight in about basal half, feebly sinuate just before the angles, which are right and sharply defined; base transverse and strongly beaded, rather wider than the sinuate and more finely beaded apex; surface

with numerous transverse feeble rugulae, the anterior impression deep, the posterior feeble; median stria fine but very broadly impressed; foveae short, barely at all impressed; elytra one-half longer than wide, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, very gradually arcuately ogival in about posterior half, the very oblique sinus extremely shallow; suture obtuse and not at all mucronate at tip; striae coarse, deep, distinctly punctured along the bottom; intervals slightly convex, the dorsal punctures as in the preceding. Length (♀) 9.0 mm.; width 3.65 mm. Colorado (Peaceful Valley),—Cockerell. **pacatus** n. sp.

- 26—Prothorax cordiform, the sides strongly sinuate basally and parallel for some distance before the basal angles; body slightly ventricose, moderately convex, shining in both sexes, the legs rufous; head well developed, fully four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, slightly elongate, the eyes only moderate in size and prominence; impressions rather deep, slightly oblique; antennae rufous, more than half as long as the body, rather thick, gradually thin basally; palpi pale, the last joint longer than the third; prothorax only just visibly wider than long, the sides strongly, subevenly rounded except basally, abruptly and rather strongly reflexed and slightly paler; anterior impression distinct; foveae shallow and moderate, feebly rugulose, at some distance from the sides, obliquely attenuate anteriorly to about the middle; base evidently narrower than the moderately sinuate apex; elytra very evenly oblong-oval, widest at the middle, two-fifths longer than wide, twice as wide as the prothorax, the oblique apical sinus long and very shallow; striae groove-like, fine, becoming coarser at apex, the intervals perfectly flat; three dorsal punctures small, situated as in the preceding; met-episterna only one-half longer than wide; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated, the fourth joint feebly and symmetrically emarginate. Length (♂ ♀) 5.8–6.8 mm.; width 2.35–2.8 mm. Mexico (Federal District). [*Colpodes concisus* Bates]. ***concisus** Bates

Prothorax not so cordiform, the more feebly oblique sides posteriorly broadly and only very feebly sinuate, distinctly larger, the hind body narrower, similar in coloration and lustre throughout but with the reflexed side margins scarcely at all paler; head smaller, only two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, but slightly elongate, the eyes even less developed and less prominent than in the preceding; antennae more filiform, not quite so long though more than half as long as the body; last palpal joint slightly longer and thicker than the third; prothorax larger and broader, nearly a third wider than long, the sides more broadly and equally arcuate; basal angles barely more than right, somewhat sharply defined; base slightly wider than the apex, which is rather deeply sinuate, with distinct angles; transverse impressions both almost obsolete; foveae small, deep, smooth, slightly elongate, at a great distance from the sides; between them and the sides there is an elongate smooth elevation of the surface; margins only moderately reflexed; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, wider behind the middle than at base, the sides less arcuate than in

concisus and more rapidly obtuse at apex, the sinus similar; striae not quite so fine, smooth, not much coarser at apex; intervals flat; two anterior punctures near the third, the third near the second, stria, and similarly rather subapical in position, the met-episterna similar; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated, the fourth joint similar. Length (σ^7) 6.5 mm.; width 2.65 mm. Mexico (Federal District). A single example from an unrecorded source. . . . **lymphaticus* n. sp.

The very isolated species described by LeConte under the name *stygius*, was afterward suppressed and held to be a synonym of *maurus* Mots., but incorrectly, as shown by a typical specimen of *maurus* from near the type locality, which was said to be California, and described above; the Alaskan representative sent to LeConte as *maurus* was evidently something different. The very obtuse and blunt basal thoracic angles of *stygius*, as well as some others, such as *cincticollis* and *pennsylvanicus*, lack the subprominent sharp denticulation generally observable in *Anchomenus*, but the apparently broadly rounded outline is caused to great extent by the exceptionally arcuate and oblique sides of the base in those species.

The species described above as *boopis*, though smaller, is undoubtedly allied to *opaculus* Lec., which is unknown to me at present, for the elytra are somewhat duller than in any other here described excepting *inquisitor*, which is also allied, although differing in the very prominent rounded apical lobes of the elytra and exceptionally deep subapical sinus, as well as in antennal structure; *boopis* seems to differ from *opaculus*, said to be from Ohio, in its much longer antennæ, these being described as slightly longer than the head and prothorax combined in *opaculus*, which however is probably an understatement of the fact.

There can be scarcely a doubt that *bicoloratus* is a species distinct from *brunneomarginatus*; it is more southern and essentially Sonoran in range. The synonyms under *brunneomarginatus*, given above, are simply quoted from LeConte and I have not been able to confirm them. It is singular that *concisus* and other similar small Mexican species, should have been assigned to *Colpodes* in the Chaudoirian sense of that term, for, so far as I can see, the fourth tarsal joint is symmetrical, slender and feebly emarginate. They were originally placed correctly in *Anchomenus* by Mr. Bates. *Nugax* Bates, which is another of these very small species, differs

from *lymphaticus* in the subangulate sides of the prothorax, and *simplicior* Bates, also described from near the Mexican capital, apparently has a narrower prothorax and the lustre is said to be slightly æneous. None of these descriptions mentions the small elevation of the surface just outside of the pronotal foveæ, which is a conspicuous feature in *lymphaticus*. There are evidently a considerable number of these very small Anchomenids in southern Mexico and Central America; they constitute rather a distinct group, perhaps of subgeneric nature; they seem to be devoid of hind wings, the rounded sides of the elytra being scarcely more arcuate toward the humeri.

Group V (*funnebris*)

Subgenus *Pseudanchus* nov.

The numerous species of this group differ much from the preceding in general appearance, due to their smaller size, more slender form and prevalence of more or less diversified color, which is virtually wanting in any of the other groups; some species are, however, deep black, and others have slight metallic reflection. Examining more closely, the species are all distinguished from any of those which precede by the structure of the sides of the pronotum, the surface being convexly declivous to the finely reflexed edge and without trace of the more or less broad gutter of the other groups, caused by the broadly reflexed edges. Most of the species are peculiar, also, in *Anchomenus*, in having more numerous finer dorsal elytral punctures, although there are some, such as *excavatus*, which have only the usual three; the number of dorsal punctures is not very important, however, as it is a variable feature in most of the genera. Those species at present in my collection may be divided into four distinct sections as follows:

- Third and fourth antennal joints subequal in length, sometimes with the third joint evidently the longer; dorsal punctures of the elytra three in number.....2
 Third joint shorter than the fourth; body more diversified in color...3
 2—Body black, only rarely with slight metallic lustre; basal thoracic angles always right and very sharply defined to prominent; three elytral punctures fine. Pacific coast regions.

Section PSEUDANCHUS in sp.

- Body metallic in lustre, the thoracic angles obtuse but not rounded; three elytral punctures very large, broadly impressed and foveiform. Atlantic regions.....Section TAPHRANCHUS nov.

- 3—Elytra uniform in coloration, having more than three dorsal punctures, which are always fine, sometimes also with fine diffused interstitial punctures bearing each a small erect seta, though usually without trace of diffused punctures. Atlantic to Sonoran regions.

Section STICTANCHUS nov.

Elytra dark, with abruptly defined pale areas, without diffused punctulation, the dorsal series of three fine punctures all near the third stria; prothorax still narrower, elongate, approaching the form seen in *Anchus* Lec. Atlantic regions. Section DERATANCHUS nov.

These sections are of very unequal extent, the last consisting of a single very peculiar species described as *Platynus quadrimaculatus* by Horn; there are only three rather closely allied species in *Taphranchus*, but in each of the others there are a considerable number of species, generally very well differentiated among themselves.

Section PSEUDANCHUS.

This section comprises some of the types of *Anchomenus* more commonly met with in the Pacific coast regions, though very few have been described hitherto, and individuals are often very abundant, especially in such damp localities as ravines and along secluded water courses. The fourteen species at present known to me are the following:

Prothorax as long as wide or very nearly, except in the aberrant *morbillosus*. 2

Prothorax distinctly transverse; body notably small in size. 7

- 2—Upper surface with distinct metallic lustre. Moderately convex, shining throughout, similar in the sexes, black, with moderate æneous lustre, the anterior parts a little more greenish; legs and palpi black; head elongate, nearly four-fifths as wide as the prothorax; eyes large but only moderately prominent; antennæ black, slender, half as long as the body, the third joint evidently longer than the fourth; prothorax as long as wide, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, gradually becoming straight to very feebly and broadly sinuate posteriad, the angles sharp; base and apex equal, the apical angles prominent, only slightly blunt at tip; surface with many transverse rugulæ and faint anterior transverse impression; sides finely but sharply reflexed; foveæ large, rather deep, rugose, extending to the middle; elytra one-half longer than wide, twice as wide as the prothorax (♀), nearly so (♂); sides parallel, moderately arcuate and finely, sharply reflexed, more rounding at the humeri; apex rather rapidly obtuse, the sinus short, very feeble; basal margin joining the lateral in a broad arc; striæ rather fine, groove-like, coarser at apex; intervals flat, the three punctures distinct; met-episterna much elongated; anterior male tarsi well

- dilated, feebly grooved medially above. Length (♂ ♀) 9.5 mm.; width 3.6–3.7 mm. Washington State.....*æneolus* Lec.
- Upper surface sometimes shining but never with distinct æneous metallic lustre; sides of the prothorax much more rounded anteriorly; anterior and middle trochanters similarly rufous; tarsi sulcate above.....3
- 3—Elytra densely opaque, at least in the female.....4
- Elytra shining, less so though scarcely opaque in the female.....5
- 4—Form rather ventricose, moderately convex, dull black; head slightly elongate, four-fifths as wide as the prothorax; with well developed and moderately prominent eyes and parallel sinuous anterior impressions; palpi black, with pale tip, slender; antennæ slender, black, the pubescence gray, the third and fourth joints exactly equal; prothorax nearly as long as wide, widest and with the sides most rounded just before the middle, converging and broadly sinuate posteriorly to the right and very sharp angles; margins finely, sharply reflexed, a trifle more so basally; surface like the head, rather shining, the fine transverse rugulæ feeble; anterior impression alone evident, shallow; median stria fine, abbreviated as usual; foveæ large, broadly concave, rugose, attenuately extended to the middle; base fully as wide as the apex; elytra not quite twice as wide as the prothorax and less than one-half longer than wide, oblong-oval, the sides but little more rounded basally, rather obtuse, with feeble sinus at apex; striæ fine, smooth, grooved, not coarser at apex, the intervals perfectly flat; met-episterna twice as long as wide; legs slender. Length (♀) 8.3–9.0 mm.; width 3.1–3.6 mm. California (Sta. Barbara and San Diego)....*funebis* Lec.
- Form slightly broader, the anterior parts relatively larger and heavier; coloration and lustre nearly similar; head but slightly narrower than the prothorax, with much more prominent eyes than in *funebis*, elongate, with deep anterior impressions; antennæ not very slender, slightly less than half as long as the body, the third joint barely longer than the fourth; prothorax slightly wider than long, widest and with more strongly arcuate sides before the middle, the margin finely but sharply reflexed, oblique and broadly sinuate in nearly basal half, the angles slightly more than right, very sharply defined; surface not very shining, with some transverse rugulæ, the postero-lateral parts, including the shallow foveæ, coarsely and deeply punctato-rugose; elytra oblong-oval, rather convex, smooth and densely opaque, one-half longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, the sides arcuate, barely at all more so at base; striæ fine, sharply defined and with minute close-set punctulation; intervals perfectly flat, the micro-reticulation strong and conspicuous; anterior of the three small punctures at the third, the other two at the second, stria. Length (♀) 9.3 mm.; width 3.7 mm. California (without further record of locality). [*Scaphiodactylus opacus* Mots.].....*opacus* Mots.
- Form less ventricose than in the two preceding, smaller and more abbreviated, similar in coloration and lustre; head slightly elongate, with prominent eyes, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the anterior

- impressions flexed outwardly behind; palpi slender, with feebly pallescent tip; antennæ barely half as long as the body, the pubescence dark, the third joint a little longer than the fourth; prothorax short and strongly transverse, nearly two-fifths wider than long, the sides inflated and strongly rounded before the middle, oblique but barely at all sinuate posteriad, the margins less finely reflexed and rather widely so basally, forming the outer wall of the large and broadly concave, rugose, anteriorly attenuate foveæ; surface with conspicuous transverse rugulæ and fine deep anterior impression; base wider than the apex, with very sharp angles, the apex deeply sinuate, with well marked prominent angles; elytra less than one-half longer than wide and not one-half wider than the prothorax, the broadly arcuate sides but little more rounded basally, the subapical sinus rather broad and shallow; striæ acutely grooved, not so fine as in *funnebris*, not coarser at apex; the intervals not quite so perfectly flat; three punctures small; legs slender. Length (♀) 8.3 mm.; width 3.25 mm. California (Redwood Creek, Humboldt Co.).....**morbillosus** n. sp.
- 5—Third and fourth antennal joints equal; prothorax most strongly rounded at the sides near anterior third; stria intervals feebly convex in the female. Deep black and shining throughout; head rather more than three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with large and rather prominent eyes, the slender black palpi with the extreme tip barely pallescent; anterior impressions parallel, deep; antennæ slender, nearly half as long as the body, black as usual, faintly picescent distally; prothorax as long as wide, the sides strongly rounded anteriorly, oblique behind the middle, then sinuate, becoming parallel in about basal fourth, the angles very sharp and outwardly somewhat prominent; margins finely, sharply reflexed, only a trifle more so basally; surface with fine strigilation, stronger in the anterior foveal region, the foveæ large, rather deeply concave, rugose, disappearing beyond the middle; base somewhat wider than the deeply sinuate apex, having the prominent angles rather sharp; anterior impression very faint; elytra one-half longer than wide, twice as wide as the prothorax, obtusely ogival behind, the sides more rounded at base, the subapical sinus extremely feeble; striæ fine, extremely finely, closely and obscurely punctulate; intervals feebly but distinctly convex; punctures fine, the two posterior near the second stria as usual in this section; met-episterna twice as long as wide. Length (♀) 9.0 mm.; width 3.3 mm. Nevada (Reno).....**nevadensis** n. sp.
- Third antennal joint longer than the fourth—this character always being independent of sex; prothorax not quite as long as wide, widest and most rounded at the sides slightly before the middle; stria intervals perfectly flat (♀), slightly convex (♂).....6
- 6—Body relating somewhat stouter than in *nevadensis*, distinctly convex, deep and slightly bluish black, polished throughout in the male, the female elytra only slightly alutaceous; head four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with large and prominent eyes; antennæ black, moderately slender, nearly half as long as the body; prothorax a

sixth or seventh wider than long, the oblique sides posteriorly becoming straight or broadly, almost imperceptibly sinuate to the basal angles, which are more than right but very sharp at tip; margins finely reflexed, a little more so basally; transverse rugulæ fine but evident; anterior impression feeble; foveæ large, rugulose, at some distance from the sides, obliquely attenuate anteriorly, disappearing at the middle; base and apex subequal, the latter deeply sinuate; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide and almost twice as wide as the prothorax, the broadly arcuate sides more rounded at base; apex gradually obtuse, the sinus evident but very shallow; striæ fine, with almost invisible micro-punctulation, a little less fine and smoother in the male; intervals flat (♀), feebly convex (♂); tarsi slender, the anterior moderately dilated in the male. Length (♂ ♀) 7.3–8.6 mm.; width 2.8–3.25 mm. California (Humboldt to Sta. Clara). Abundant. Twelve specimens.

micans Ménét.

Body much larger than in *micans*, though somewhat similar in general outline, the thoracic sides less rounded, the head larger and the elytra duller in the female, deep black, the anterior parts shining; head elongate, with prominent eyes, fully four-fifths as wide as the prothorax; antennæ slender, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth; prothorax about as long as wide, parallel, the sides very moderately and broadly, subevenly rounded, becoming gradually just visibly sinuate posteriorly, finely reflexed, a little more so at base, the angles right and sharp but not prominent; base as wide as the rather feebly sinuate apex; transverse rugulæ distinct, the stria fine but well impressed, subentire; foveæ rugose, concave, gradually disappearing at the middle of the length; elytra fully one-half longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, gradually obtusely ogival behind, with rapidly rounded humeri, the sinus long, barely visible; striæ fine, shallow, closely micro-punctulate; intervals perfectly flat in the female; tarsal joints strongly, longitudinally furrowed and strigilate above and at the sides, slender. Length (♀) 9.5 mm.; width 3.6 mm. California (Sta. Rosa) and Oregon (Medford),—Wickham... *concurrans* n. sp.

Body much stouter than in *micans*, more abbreviated than in that or *concurrans*, with much larger head than in the latter, black, the elytra somewhat piceous; under surface and legs in part piceo-rufous; head elongate, not quite four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with large and rather prominent eyes, the slender black palpi with the extreme tip pallescent; antennæ slender, black, nearly half as long as the body, the third joint very distinctly longer than the fourth; prothorax not quite as long as wide, the sides strongly, subevenly inflated and rounded, oblique and straight posteriorly to the angles, which are more than right but with the tips minutely and very acutely prominent; surface shining like the head, the transverse strigillæ conspicuous; stria fine; foveæ rugose, concave, obsolescent rather before the middle; base somewhat wider than the distinctly sinuate apex, beaded only at the sides,

at the apex throughout; elytra shorter and broader, less than one-half longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax; apex more rapidly obtuse, the sinus less oblique but more distinct than in the preceding; striae fine, sharp, shallow, the micro-punctulation less distinct; intervals flat, opaculate; tarsi nearly similar. Length (♀) 8.5 mm.; width 3.65 mm. California (Sta. Rosa).

opacellus n. sp.

- 7—Basal thoracic angles not sharply defined, very obtuse, with the tips blunt. Body rather stout, somewhat convex, highly polished above in both sexes, deep black, the anterior parts with evident though rather obscure æneous lustre, the legs black; head evidently elongate, fully two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, the eyes well developed, moderately prominent; antennae black throughout, somewhat over half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal, each longer than the succeeding joints; prothorax short, fully two-fifths wider than long, widest before the middle, the sides moderately rounded and narrowly but strongly reflexed, moderately oblique and straight posteriorly, a little more reflexed at the angles; impressions feeble but traceable; foveae deeply concave and slightly rugulose, the base obliquely rounded at the sides, somewhat wider than the deeply sinuate apex, the apical angles well defined; elytra oblong, not quite one-half longer than wide, fully one-half wider than the prothorax, obtusely rounded at apex, the sinus evident; striae moderately fine, obscurely micro-punctulate, feebly impressed; intervals slightly convex, the three dorsal punctures rather small, the first at the third, the two posterior at the second, stria; tarsi very slender, black. Length (♀) 7.7 mm.; width 2.9 mm. Oregon (Dilley).—Leng. *quadratus* Lec.

Basal thoracic angles sharply defined, right to somewhat prominent or very moderately obtuse. 8

- 8—Form rather stout, moderately convex, very small in size, polished throughout in both sexes, deep black; head slightly elongate, about three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes rather large, prominent; anterior impressions deep, parallel, subarcuate; palpi slender, not evidently pale at tip; antennae black, more than half as long as the body, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth; prothorax short, two-fifths wider than long, inflated and with evenly rounded sides, which become sinuate basally and then sometimes parallel, the margins finely reflexed, rather widely along the basal parts, forming the outer wall of the deep and slightly rugose foveae, which can be traced scarcely to the middle; surface polished, the rugulae and anterior impression feeble, the stria fine but rather deep, subentire; elytra oblong, two-fifths longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, with nearly straight sides and very rapidly rounded humeri; apex obtuse, the sinus distinct; striae extremely fine and shallow, obsoletely micro-punctulate; intervals flat, the three punctures small; tarsi with the upper surface scarcely modified, the anterior distinctly dilated in the male; met-episterna moderately elongate. Length (♂ ♀) 6.3–7.4 mm.; width 2.6–3.0

mm. California (Hoopa Valley, Humboldt Co. and also in Siskiyou Co.). Fifteen examples.....*cornicula* n. sp.

Form somewhat less stout, more elongate and a little more convex, distinctly larger in size, deep black and polished throughout in both sexes; head and antennæ nearly as in the preceding; prothorax slightly less transverse, about a fourth wider than long, not quite so narrowed basally; sides less arcuate, becoming sinuate and subparallel basally, finely reflexed, only very little more so at base and not there broadly reflexed as in *cornicula*; basal angles right and very sharp, sometimes minutely subprominent; base fully as wide as the apex and relatively broader than in the preceding; surface with rather strong transverse rugulæ and distinct anterior impression; foveæ deep, concave, strongly rugose, disappearing at about the middle; apex rather deeply sinuate, with well defined angles as in *cornicula*; elytra more elongate and larger, though not quite one-half longer than wide, more gradually rounding behind, four-fifths wider than the prothorax; humeri rapidly rounded; subapical sinus but slightly oblique and very shallow; striæ grooved, not so fine as in the preceding and deeper, nearly smooth; intervals flat, not quite so polished as in the preceding, the three punctures similar; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated, less so than in *cornicula*; met-episterna twice as long as wide. Length (12♂, 2♀) 6.8-7.8 mm.; width 2.7-3.1 mm. Nevada (Reno). Male much more abundant than the female as in the preceding species.

renoanus n. sp.

Form much more abbreviated and very small in size, rather convex, similarly deep black and rather shining; head smaller, barely longer than wide, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with moderate and rather prominent eyes; antennæ slender but shorter; prothorax short and transverse, almost one-half wider than long; sides inflated and strongly arcuate anteriorly, oblique and straight or just visibly sinuate in basal half, finely reflexed throughout, the angles obtuse but with sharp tips; base as wide as the broadly and deeply sinuate apex; rugulæ and anterior impression feeble; foveæ short, scarcely at all impressed, not extended anteriorly and strongly rugose; elytra short, two-fifths longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, convex, oblong-suboval, rounding gradually behind the middle; humeri not quite so rapidly rounded; subapical sinus, striæ and flat intervals nearly similar; tarsi slender. Length (♀) 6.4 mm.; width 2.65 mm. Nevada (Reno). One specimen.

parvus n. sp.

Form narrower, rather more convex, even more strongly shining than in any of the preceding three species, deep black throughout, without trace of metallic lustre; head barely longer than wide, nearly four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with very prominent eyes, the impressions linear, moderate; surface very smooth; antennæ deep black, very slender, slightly over half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax nearly two-fifths wider than long, widest and with strongly rounded sides before the middle, the sides oblique and just visibly, broadly sinuate behind, the

angles obtuse but distinctly defined; edge moderately reflexed, rapidly strongly so at the basal angles; base as wide as the very moderately sinuate apex, obliquely rounded at the sides; surface polished, with a few rugulæ near the impressed median stria, both transverse impressions feeble but obvious; foveæ rather deeply concave, nearly smooth; elytra scarcely one-half longer than wide, almost twice as wide as the prothorax, somewhat wider behind the middle than at base, gradually but somewhat obtusely rounded behind, with feeble sinus; striæ fine, distinctly impressed, the usual close punctulation extremely minute; intervals evidently convex, strongly shining and smooth, the three dorsal punctures unusually distinct but in the usual positions; anterior male tarsi long and feebly though obviously dilated, the second joint one-half longer than wide. Length (♂) 6.2 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Oregon (Newport),—Wickham. *metuens* n. sp.

Form still narrower than in *metuens* and more depressed, highly polished throughout, deep black, the entire upper surface with feeble æneo-greenish metallic lustre; legs black, slender; head three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with the eyes prominent as in *metuens*, the antennæ nearly similar, black throughout; prothorax shorter and broader, fully two-fifths wider than long, the outline and angles nearly similar, the foveæ similarly deep but rather longer and still more nearly smooth, feebly punctulate; elytra slightly less than one-half longer than wide, one-half wider than the prothorax, more gradually narrowed behind, the sinus more oblique, feeble; striæ finer, feebly micro-punctulate, scarcely at all impressed; intervals nearly flat, the three dorsal punctures not quite so large as in *metuens* but similarly arranged; anterior male tarsi very moderately dilated though more so than in *metuens* and shorter, the second joint only very little longer than wide. Length (♂) 6.5 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Oregon (Dilley),—Leng. *dilleyanus* n. sp.

There are doubtless many more species of this section to be found in the numerous isolated ravines of the Sierras and in the coast mountains of California and Oregon. *Quadratus* was described from a dilapidated Oregon specimen, but the above identification is probably correct. Through an evident oversight *micans* Mén., was made a synonym of *funnebris* by LeConte, although published ten years earlier.

Section TAPHRANCHUS.

In this section the body is small and moderately convex, rather stout and with æneo-metallic lustre, the third and fourth antennal joints about equal, the short convex prothorax with large rugose foveæ, which are not anteriorly prolonged, obtuse though sharp basal angles and very finely reflexed sides, not definitely more

reflexed at base. The elytra have three dorsal punctures, which are not fine as in the other sections but large, broadly impressed and foveiform. The met-episterna are moderately elongate. The three species known at present are the following:

Form rather stout, oblong, somewhat convex, highly polished and with bright greenish-æneous lustre throughout above; under surface greenish-black, the legs testaceous, with blackish knees; head slightly elongate, with large and prominent eyes, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the anterior impressions fine, parallel, diverging posteriorly; palpi slender, piceo-rufous; antennæ slender, blackish, with pale basal joint, three-fifths as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax fully one-half wider than long, parallel, the sides broadly, subevenly rounded, feebly so basally, the angles very obtuse but with the tips minutely subprominent and bluntly subdenticulate; surface with a few feeble transverse rugulæ, fine anterior impression and very fine subentire stria, the foveæ large, concave, rugose and not anteriorly prolonged; margins very finely reflexed; base arcuate, the apex scarcely so wide and feebly sinuate; elytra barely more than a third longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, oblong, with nearly straight sides, rapidly rounding at the humeri, broadly rounding at apex from a little behind the middle, the sinus short, shallow but evident; striæ very fine, grooved, very minutely but evidently punctulate, the punctures minutely crenulating the flat intervals and not very close-set; met-episterna nearly twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated, the joints smooth above; hind tarsi long and slender, very nearly as long as the tibiæ. Length (♂ ♀) 6.7-7.0 mm.; width 2.5-2.75 mm. New Jersey and Massachusetts. [*Agonum excavatum* Dej.].....**excavatus** Dej.

Form nearly similar and equally convex, slightly more elongate and a little larger in size, shining throughout, cupreo-æneous above, the under surface greenish-black, the legs dark rufous; head fully three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, rather elongate, the eyes not so large but still more prominent than in the preceding, the parts before the eyes more prolonged; antennæ nearly similar; prothorax larger, fully a fourth wider than long, widest slightly before the middle but with the sides subevenly, moderately arcuate throughout and finely reflexed; angles obtuse, with the tips well defined though rather less sharply than in *excavatus*; base wider than the distinctly sinuate apex; surface nearly similar, with feeble impressions, the postero-lateral area densely, subrugosely and somewhat finely punctate, the foveæ different, being more elongate and linear and more sharply and deeply impressed, the surface thence to the sides slightly convex; elytra one-half longer than wide, fully four-fifths wider than the prothorax, in outline, and in the subposterior discal indentation, as in the preceding, the striæ much less fine, abruptly grooved, with punctures which are similarly very fine; intervals feebly convex, the three foveæ of the third not half as

large as those of *excavatus* but in the same positions; tarsi slender, finely grooved laterally. Length (♀) 7.5 mm.; width 2.9 mm. Ontario (Toronto),—R. J. Crew.....*ontarionis* n. sp.

Form not so stout as in *excavatus* and not quite so convex, smaller in size; coloration and lustre almost similar, the knees not so dark; head nearly similar but with rather smaller though more prominent eyes, the impressions similar; mandibles rufous, darker basally; antennæ slender, similar in coloration but not so elongate, half as long as the body; prothorax smaller, rather less than one-half wider than long, the sides subevenly and somewhat more strongly arcuate, very finely reflexed, becoming straight basally, the angles very obtuse but with the tips rather sharply defined though not at all denticulate; impressions and foveæ nearly as in *excavatus*; base more abruptly oblique at the sides, the apex rather narrower and more sinuate; elytra narrower, two-fifths longer than wide, about twice as wide as the prothorax, otherwise nearly as in *excavatus* in outline, the sinus a little more oblique and perhaps not quite so shallow; striæ and flat intervals nearly similar, the minute punctulation rather more obscure; three large foveæ similar but not so deep or conspicuous, situated as usual, the anterior near the third, the other two near the second, stria; met-episterna twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi still more feebly dilated, the posterior shorter, especially in the first two joints, and much shorter than the tibiæ. Length (♂) 6.0 mm.; width 2.3 mm. A single example unlabeled in the Levette collection and probably taken in Indiana.....*trinarius* n. sp.

In some species of other subgenera there is a feeble indentation of the elytral surface near the apex; this indentation would appear at first sight to be accidental, but it proves to be a constant structural character; the indentation is large and shallow in *reflexus* Lec., and narrower and more external in *cincticollis* Say. Throughout the present section this singular indentation exists; it is small, rounded and near outer third.

A rather notable peculiarity of this section exists in the position of the ninth elytral stria, which is so close to the margin as to be seen with difficulty; this stria is usually separated from the margin by a much less narrow interval. In *excavatus* the scutellum is rather large and parabolæ; in *trinarius* it is much smaller, shorter and triangular.

Section STICTANCHUS.

This is the largest group of the subgenus *Pseudanchus* and is distinguished from the others primarily by having four or five to six or seven punctures in the dorsal series of the elytra; these punctures are always small and sometimes minute. The outline

is elongate, feebly ventricose, the hind body often notably elongate, and the coloration of the upper surface is more striking and diversified than usual. The integument is rather solid and I have never noticed any indication of the posterior elytral indentation alluded to under *Taphranchus*. The species may be separated and defined in what appears to be a sufficiently effective manner as follows:

- Prothorax dark or at least concolorous.....2
 Prothorax pale rufo-flavate in color.....16
 2—Species larger, never much less than 7–8 mm. in length.....3
 Species notably small, rarely as much as 6.5 mm. in length.....12
 3—Basal foveæ of the pronotum rather abrupt, very deep, separated

from the sides by a conspicuous smooth convex elevation. Rather slender and convex, polished throughout and metallic above, the anterior parts greenish, the elytra æneous; under surface black, the legs testaceous; head fully four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with large and prominent eyes, the anterior impressions short, deep, irregular; antennæ more than half as long as the body, piceous, the basal joint above abruptly pale; the medial joints four times as long as wide, the third barely shorter than the fourth; prothorax about as long as wide, the sides finely reflexed, moderately and evenly arcuate, becoming straight posteriorly, the angles obtuse but with distinct tips; base feebly sinuate medially, as wide as the rather deeply sinuate apex; surface with fine transverse rugulæ but nowhere punctate; anterior impression feeble, the stria fine but rather broadly impressed; elytra evenly elongate-oval, with evenly arcuate sides, two-thirds longer than wide and nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, the sinus very feeble; surface convex; striæ not coarse, deep, grooved, coarser at apex, not distinctly punctulate; intervals not quite flat, the third with six punctures; scutellar stria long and deep as usual in this section; ninth stria half as far from the margin as from the eighth; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated, smooth above. Length (♂) 8.0 mm.; width 2.8 mm. New York (Lake Champlain).....***gaudens* n. sp.**

- A—Almost similar to *gaudens* but smaller and still narrower, black, with greenish lustre throughout the upper surface, a little more obscure on the elytra; eyes not quite so prominent; prothorax narrower, somewhat longer than wide, the sides more sinuate basally, the elevation between the foveæ and the sides smaller and feebler; elytra nearly similar, more rapidly rounded behind, more than twice as wide as the prothorax; striæ nearly smooth, not fine and very deep, the intervals feebly convex. Length (♂) 7.0 mm.; width 2.5 mm. New Jersey (Rutherford),—Wade.

***clientulus* n. subsp.**

- Basal foveæ not so abruptly formed, the external smooth elevation of the preceding not observable; elytra more oblong-oval.....4
 4—Sides of the prothorax more inflated and decidedly more rounded before the middle.....5
 Sides of the prothorax more broadly and always moderately rounded..6

- 5—Body more abbreviated and with the elytra more shining and more metallic than in *extensicollis*, green anteriorly, green to bright æneocupreous on the elytra; under surface black, the legs testaceous; head distinctly narrower than the prothorax, with large, moderately prominent eyes; antennæ very slender and filiform, fuscous, gradually pale basally, three-fifths as long as the body, the medial joints nearly five times as long as wide; prothorax slightly shorter than wide, the sides oblique and just visibly sinuate posteriad, finely reflexed, but little more so basally; base scarcely as wide as the deeply sinuate apex, the angles obtuse though usually with rather sharply marked tips; surface smooth, punctulate at base, the stria distinct, subentire; foveæ large, deeply concave, usually not much prolonged anteriorly, the bottom acutely linear; elytra one-half longer than wide to less, a little less than twice as wide as the prothorax, with more rapidly rounding humeri than in the preceding, the sinus very shallow; striæ moderately fine, deep, grooved and without evident punctulation, sometimes more impressed toward the humeri, the intervals usually not quite flat, the third with five small punctures; anterior male tarsi distinctly though moderately dilated, a little more so than in the preceding. Length (♂ ♀) 8.4–9.0 mm.; width 3.0–3.6 mm. Nova Scotia to Pennsylvania. [*An. thoracicus* Dej.; *obscuratus* Chd.; *proximus* Harris].....*elongatulus* Dej.

Body somewhat narrower and less convex, shining, the anterior parts greenish or bluish metallic, the elytra obscure greenish to blackish, moderately shining, less dull than in *extensicollis*; legs pale flavotestaceous; head distinctly narrower than the prothorax, rhomboidal, the eyes only moderate in size but prominent; anterior impressions long, curving outwardly behind; antennæ not so long or finely filiform as in *elongatulus*, though slightly more than half as long as the body, fuscous, paler basally, the medial joints not over four times as long as wide; prothorax not quite as long as wide, the oblique sides basally straight or just visibly sinuate, the margins finely though abruptly reflexed; angles very obtuse though with distinctly marked tips; apex deeply sinuate, with rather sharp and prominent angles, fully as wide as the base, beaded as usual; stria distinct, the anterior impression barely traceable; foveæ deep, lineate at the bottom, punctulate, prolonged anteriorly, sometimes traceable beyond the middle; elytra oblong, fully one-half longer than wide, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax; sides feebly arcuate, the humeri rapidly rounding, the sinus feeble; surface shining, duller in a specimen with black elytra; striæ moderately fine, deep and grooved, not evidently punctulate; intervals not quite flat, the third with six punctures; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated. Length (♂) 8.5–9.2 mm.; width 3.2 mm. North Carolina (Asheville).....*vigilans* n. sp.

- 6—Upper surface dark bluish or green, the elytra decidedly dull in lustre; legs pale testaceous.....7
Upper surface black or blackish, sometimes with very faint metallic tint as in *texanus*; legs frequently dark in color.....8
7—Body narrower and much more elongate than in *elongatulus* and

rather less convex, much duller in lustre, although the anterior parts are rather shining; color dark metallic blue or green; under surface black; head only slightly narrower than the prothorax, rather elongate, with large and prominent eyes; labrum and mandibles pale; anterior impressions rectilinearly oblique posteriorly; antennæ long and very slender, filiform, fully two-thirds as long as the body, fusco-testaceous, still paler basally, the medial joints about five times as long as wide; prothorax as long as wide, sometimes a little longer, the finely reflexed sides moderately oblique and just visibly sinuate posteriorly, the very obtuse angles with rather well defined tips; apex sinuate, with rather sharp angles, as wide as the base to wider; anterior impression sometimes completely obsolete; stria strong, subentire; basal parts and especially the foveæ more or less punctate, the foveæ deep, lineate at the bottom, traceable to the middle, the surface between the basal part and the sides flat but inclined strongly upward; elytra long, three-fifths longer than wide, somewhat wider behind the middle than at base, oblong, the sides feebly arcuate, rapidly rounded at the humeri; sinus sometimes scarcely traceable; striæ moderate, deep, grooved, with fine and close-set but usually evident punctulation; intervals flat or nearly so, the third with five or six punctures; met-episterna twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi not very feebly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 8.4-9.7 mm.; width 2.8-3.4 mm. Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Texas (Galveston and Austin). [*Feronia extensicollis* Say; *An. viridis* Lec.]. Apparently not occurring east of the Appalachians, where it is replaced by *elongatulus* Dej.

***extensicollis* Say**

Body smaller, more convex and more ventricose than in *extensicollis*, still duller in lustre, with opaculate elytra; anterior parts deep indigo, the elytra very dark violaceous-blue; head slightly narrower than the prothorax, with well developed and rather prominent eyes and posteriorly oblique anterior impressions; antennæ fuscous, paler basally, not quite so long or slender as in the preceding, the medial joints not quite four times as long as wide; prothorax nearly similar in outline though not quite as long as wide, basal regions finely punctulate, the foveæ and stria as in *extensicollis*, the former a little smaller; anterior impression barely traceable; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, almost twice as wide as the prothorax, subparallel, with feebly arcuate sides and rapidly rounding humeri, the sinus very feeble; striæ nearly as in the preceding but more deeply impressed as a rule, the punctulation much less distinct, scarcely traceable; intervals usually somewhat convex, rather flat in the female, the third with five punctures; anterior male tarsi distinctly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 7.5-8.4 mm.; width 2.8-3.2 mm. Arizona. Said by Dunn to have been taken near Benson. [*Pl. extensicollis* var. *δ*, Lec.]. ***cyanescens* Mots.**

8—Sides of the prothorax parallel and very evenly, moderately arcuate from apex to base, the angles extremely obtuse, marked only by a minute projection at the posterior setigerous pore, the projection sometimes wanting, in that case rendering any definition of an

angle impossible. Body rather large, stouter than usual, moderately convex, grayish-black, the upper surface with feeble green metallic lustre, the anterior parts rather shining, the elytra alutaceous; legs testaceous, with darker knees and tarsi; head distinctly narrower than the prothorax, with large and prominent eyes; antennæ slender, nearly black, about half as long as the body, the basal joint testaceous on its under surface; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides finely reflexed, slightly more so basally; base rather wider than the apex, strongly obliquely arcuate at the sides; impressions subobsolete, the stria distinct, entire; foveæ punctulate, sharply linear, deeply impressed, at lateral fourth, only moderately or not at all prolonged anteriorly; elytra one-half longer than wide, five-sixths wider than the prothorax, parallel, with subevenly arcuate sides, not very abruptly more rounded at base; apex somewhat obtuse, the sinus rather long, shallow; striæ fine, grooved, very minutely subpunctulate, not deeper apically; intervals flat, the third normally with five punctures; met-episterna nearly three times as long as wide; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated, smooth and convex above. Length (σ^7 ♀) 9.0–10.0 mm.; width 3.4–3.8 mm. Texas. *texanus* Lec.

Sides of the prothorax and entire habitus of the body very much as in *texanus*, a little smaller and narrower, similar throughout in coloration and in the pearly alutaceous lustre of the female, the elytra of the male probably somewhat more polished; head and antennæ nearly similar, the third antennal joint much shorter than the fourth; prothorax nearly similar, but with the sides slightly less arcuate, the obtuse basal angles rather better defined at tip, the basal parts much less punctate or impunctate and the foveæ less acutely deepened posteriorly; elytra narrower, nearly three-fifths longer than wide, less nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, less narrowed basally than in *collisus*; sides somewhat more rapidly rounding at base; striæ and intervals nearly similar, the striæ not distinctly punctulate, the intervals nearly flat; punctures of the third five in number; met-episterna twice as long as wide. Length (♀) 9.0 mm.; width 3.3 mm. Florida (Enterprise).

floridanus Lec.

Sides of the prothorax parallel, feebly or moderately arcuate, becoming straight basally, the tips of the basal angles subacutely and evidently prominent; body smaller in size. 9

9—Prothorax smaller, only half as wide as the elytra, the latter more convex; Atlantic regions. Black, polished throughout in both sexes, the anterior parts feebly metallic-green; under surface black, the legs rufo-piceous; head elongate, only a little narrower than the prothorax, with large and prominent eyes and long, posteriorly oblique anterior impressions; antennæ very slender, nearly black; palpi blackish; prothorax as long as wide, the sides finely reflexed, more so at the basal angles; base as wide as the apex, arcuate at the sides, margined; apex feebly sinuate but with sharp angles; impressions barely traceable, the stria fine, impressed, entire; foveæ linear, deeply impressed, not much prolonged and not evi-

dently punctate; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, the sides rapidly rounded at the humeri, evenly and not obtusely rounded posteriorly, the sinus short and very feeble; striæ fine, sharply marked, feebly micro-punctulate; intervals not quite flat, the third with five distinct punctures; met-episterna between two and three times as long as wide; tarsi very slender, the posterior with the external groove very broad and shallow. Length (♀) 8.0 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Florida (Indian River Haulover),—Schwarz.

gravidulus n. sp.

Prothorax very nearly as small as in *gravidulus*, the habitat similar. Body much smaller and narrower than in *floridanus*, narrower and less convex than in *gravidulus*, deep black, polished throughout in the male, the anterior parts with obscure greenish lustre; legs piceous; head three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, barely longer than wide, the eyes well developed and notably prominent; antennæ slender, black, the basal joint picescent, the third three-fourths as long as the fourth; prothorax a sixth wider than long, widest well before the middle, the sides broadly, subevenly rounded, straighter and unusually oblique basally, finely reflexed, a little more so at the very obtuse basal angles, which have the tips finely and bluntly subprominent; surface flatter and with more numerous transverse rugulæ than in *gravidulus*, the foveæ smaller, less deep, linearly deeper internally, very finely, obsoletely punctulate; elytra narrower, more depressed, more parallel and with less arcuate sides, three-fifths longer than wide, very slightly less than twice as wide as the prothorax, the striæ rather fine, feebly impressed and distinctly micro-punctulate; intervals feebly convex, the third with about five distinct punctures; anterior male tarsi very narrowly dilated. Length (♂) 7.75 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Florida (Marion Co.).....*collisus* n. sp.

Prothorax larger, always obviously more than half as wide as the elytra; coloration not or but slightly metallic. Pacific regions.....10
 10—Elytra rapidly obtuse at apex and with very fine striæ and perfectly flat intervals in the female. Shining, black, the anterior parts faintly greenish, the elytra obsoletely purpurate; under surface black, the legs black, the femora testaceous except apically; head evidently narrower than the prothorax, rather elongate, with well developed and moderately prominent eyes; front with two impressed foveæ between the eyes, the anterior impressions outwardly oblique behind; palpi slender, blackish; antennæ slender, fully half as long as the body, black, the testaceous basal joint clouded with black above, the third joint much shorter than the fourth; prothorax a fifth wider than long, with distinctly rounded and finely reflexed sides; base as wide as the moderately sinuate apex, strongly arcuate laterally; surface nearly smooth, becoming transversely, then irregularly, rugose toward the base, the impressions obsolescent; stria fine; foveæ sharply linear, very deeply impressed, not definitely punctate, not much prolonged; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides rapidly rounding basally, the sinus distinct;

striae not definitely micro-punctulate; third interval with five or six rather distinct punctures; epipleura piceo-rufous; tarsi long and slender. Length (♀) 8.0 mm.; width 3.1 mm. Nevada (Reno). One example, taken by the writer.....**solutus** n. sp.

Elytra gradually rounding behind, with more oblique and very shallow sinus, the striae nearly as fine but with feebly convex intervals, the third similarly with five or six punctures.....11

- 11—Sides of the prothorax more evidently rounded before the middle; legs very slender; body narrower in outline, moderately shining, almost imperceptibly alutaceous, black or piceous-black, without trace of metallic lustre; legs obscure testaceous, the femora pale rufo-flavate, feebly shaded toward the knees; head nearly as in the preceding but without the frontal foveae and with more prominent eyes; antennae black, with the basal joint in great part pale, more than half as long as the body, the third joint shorter than the fourth; palpi piceous, slender; prothorax a fourth wider than long; sides very finely reflexed; base fully as wide as the moderately sinuate apex, arcuate laterally; apical angles finely blunt at tip; surface nearly smooth throughout; anterior impression close to the margin and distinct, the stria fine; foveae finely, deeply impressed, oblique outwardly anteriad and extending about to the middle, smooth, the surface thence to the sides with some ruguliform punctulation; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, the parallel and moderately arcuate sides rapidly rounding at the humeri; striae with the punctulation close but extremely minute; intervals not quite flat; hind tarsi very slender, the groove on the inner side coarser and more dorsal than the outer sulcus; anterior male tarsi very moderately dilated. Length (♂) 7.5 mm.; width 2.65 mm. California (San Joaquin Co.)....**impictus** n. sp.

Sides of the prothorax as in *impictus*, well rounded before the middle but becoming feebly sinuate before the basal angles, which are obtuse though with sharply defined and subprominent tips; body deep black, rather more convex than the preceding or *californicus*, the elytra with very faint violaceous lustre, not visible in either of those species; legs obscure rufous, the femora somewhat paler; head fully three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with notably prominent eyes; antennae slightly more than half as long as the body, rather less slender, black, the basal joint testaceous beneath, piceous above, the third shorter than the fourth; prothorax rather shorter than in *impictus* or *californicus*, fully a third wider than long; base fully as wide as the apex, rapidly arcuate and oblique at the sides; margins very finely reflexed, slightly more so at the basal angles; surface smooth, the foveal region with a few punctures, the foveae linear, rather deep, traceable nearly to the middle; elytra somewhat over one-half longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, gradually obtusely rounded behind, the sinus feeble; surface with greenish lustre along the sides; striae fine, with scarcely perceptible micro-punctulation; intervals flat, the third with five small punctures; anterior male tarsi narrowly dilated. Length (♂) 7.3 mm.; width 2.7 mm. Idaho (Priest River),—Wickham....**irruptus** n. sp.

Sides of the prothorax less arcuate before the middle; legs, tarsi and antennæ distinctly less slender than in *impictus*; size larger, the outline stouter, similarly convex and shining, black, without metallic lustre; femora and tibiæ uniform rufo-piceous, the tarsi rather darker; head not quite so large but with large and prominent eyes, the front not bifoveate between them; antennæ similar in coloration, rather more than half as long as the body, the third joint much shorter than the fourth; prothorax a fourth wider than long, very finely reflexed at the sides; base strongly arcuate and oblique at the sides; surface smooth, the impressions obsolete, the stria fine, entire; foveæ smooth, sharply and deeply impressed, lineate as usual, traceable to the middle, the anterior part very feeble and outwardly oblique; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, the sides not very rapidly more rounding at base, parallel and feebly arcuate; striæ and intervals about as in *impictus*; anterior male tarsi very moderately dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 7.8-8.0 mm.; width 2.85-3.0 mm. California (Los Angeles to Siskiyou).....*californicus* Dej.

Sides of the prothorax somewhat as in *californicus* and feebly arcuate, though the greatest width is similarly before the middle; basal angles obtuse, with the tips almost similarly prominent; size slightly smaller, narrower and less convex, polished black, with dark green metallic lustre, scarcely visible on the elytra; under surface piceous-black, the legs dark rufous; head barely at all longer than wide, nearly four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with large and prominent eyes; antennæ more than half as long as the body, black, with piceo-testaceous basal joint, the third joint much shorter than the fourth; prothorax much narrower, very little wider than long, the sides finely reflexed; base fully as wide as the feebly sinuate apex; impressions subobsolete, the fine stria impressed; foveæ nearly smooth, linear and very deep; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, parallel, gradually subevenly rounded behind, with distinct sinus; striæ fine, sharply grooved, smooth; intervals flat, shining, the third with five rather small but well defined punctures; met-episterna twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi feebly but distinctly dilated. Length (♂) 7.2 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Nevada (Battle Mts.).....*vinnulus* n. sp.

12—Legs black. Body very small, moderately convex, polished black throughout, without trace of metallic lustre; head slightly though evidently narrower than the prothorax, only slightly elongate, with notably prominent eyes; palpi moderate, the fourth joint much longer than the third; antennæ more than half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides rounded anteriorly, oblique and straight basally, finely reflexed, very little more so basally, the angles very obtuse, the tips obtusely blunt; base arcuate, as wide as the very moderately sinuate apex; anterior impression angulate and rather deep medially; stria fine but deep, abbreviated at apex; foveæ small, smooth, oblong, not prolonged; between them and each side at base there

is a very feeble convexity of the surface, remindful of *gaudens* but very much feebler; surface smooth, with a very minute feeble discal indentation at each side just before the middle and near outer fifth of the width; elytra one-half longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, slightly inflated posteriorly, broadly, evenly rounding behind, the sinus short and barely traceable; striae fine, feebly impressed and nearly smooth, very feeble externally; intervals not quite flat, the third with about five small punctures; tarsi slender, the anterior very feebly dilated in the male. Length (σ^7 ♀) 5.65–5.75 mm.; width 2.1–2.2 mm. Vancouver Island (Victoria).....*erasus* Lec.

Legs piceous-black, the trochanters not paler. Body somewhat broad, moderately convex, highly polished and deep black throughout; head barely longer than wide, fully four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes large, moderately prominent, the front smooth; anterior impressions short, shallow; antennae very slender, much more than half as long as the body, black, the first joint piceous, the third longer than the fourth; prothorax barely visibly wider than long, widest before the middle, the sides broadly rounded, becoming straight behind the middle, finely reflexed, a little more so basally, the edge thickened internally at base through outer fourth, the angles very obtuse, blunt; apex broadly sinuate, with distinct angles, barely as wide as the base; transverse impressions distinct, the median stria finely impressed; foveae broadly, feebly concave; entire surface very smooth, with a few very fine and extremely feeble rugulae; elytra oblong, two-fifths longer than wide, twice as wide as the prothorax, rapidly rounding in scarcely apical third, the margins extremely finely reflexed; apical oblique sinus very feeble, sutural angles broadly rounded; striae extremely fine and feebly, minutely subcommittuted, the first smoother and deeper; intervals perfectly flat, the third with four punctures; tarsi very slender. Length (♀) 6.4 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Washington State (Wilbur),—Hyslop. Communicated by Mr. J. S. Wade.

wadei n. sp.

Legs piceous-black, the trochanters pale. Body similar in form and in the deep black shining surface to *erasus*, narrower than in *wadei*, not very convex; head much smaller, only three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, rather rounded, not elongate, the eyes well developed but less prominent than in *erasus*; anterior superciliary puncture larger; impressions moderate; antennae black, with the basal joint piceous, half as long as the body, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth and not equal thereto as in *erasus*; prothorax a little shorter, between a third and fourth wider than long, the sides more evenly rounded, scarcely becoming straight posteriorly, the anterior angles more broadly rounded; basal angles very obtuse and blunt, distinctly less definite than in *erasus*, the impressions nearly similar; foveae less definitely linear and apparently interrupted, forming two impressions in the type, feebly rugose; elytra, narrower, not subinflated behind as in *erasus*, fully three-fifths longer than wide, almost twice as wide as the prothorax; apical obliquity rather

more abruptly formed, scarcely more than straight; striæ very fine, irregularly subcomminuted or broken; intervals flat, the third with five very small punctures; anterior male tarsi rather distinctly dilated. Length (σ^7) 5.5 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Idaho (Cœur d'Alene),—Wickham. *ineptus* n. sp.

Legs pale ferruginous; body never deep black. 13

13—Body with some greenish-metallic lustre anteriorly, not distinct however on the elytra. Dark piceous, the head black; pronotal margins diaphanously pale, the elytra less dark than the pronotum; under surface piceous, the legs and epipleura testaceous; surface polished; head rhomboidal, with moderate but very prominent eyes, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax; anterior impressions small, short and feeble; antennæ slender, fusco-testaceous, clearer basally, three-fifths as long as the body; prothorax more than a fourth wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate, straighter basally, less finely reflexed than usual in this section, gradually a little more widely basally, the angles broadly obtuse, with the tips obtusely subprominent; base arcuate laterally, as wide as the very feebly sinuate apex, the apical angles finely blunt; anterior impression deep, angulate, forming the anterior limit of the fine striæ; foveæ smooth, broadly impressed, obliquely obsolescent anteriorly, having a deeper lineate part basally; elytra one-half longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, subevenly rounding behind, with feeble sinus; striæ fine and not quite smooth, feebly impressed, not more so apically; intervals feebly convex, the third with five small punctures; anterior male tarsi only feebly dilated, the posterior very slender, with fine and feeble lateral sulcus. Length (σ^7) 6.3–7.0 mm.; width 2.3–2.45 mm. Lake Superior (Bayfield, Wisc.),—Wickham. *tritius* n. sp.

A—Almost similar to *tritius* but with feebler evidence of metallic lustre anteriorly, the head and antennæ nearly similar; prothorax not so transverse, barely a fourth wider than long, otherwise nearly similar, except that there are more of the very feeble transverse rugulæ, these being especially more evident in the foveæ; elytra nearly as in *tritius*, the striæ still somewhat finer; anterior male tarsi narrowly but evidently dilated. Length (σ^7) 5.75 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Utah (Provo),—Wickham. *fractus* n. subsp.

Body with some very faint and obscure greenish lustre on the head and prothorax, wholly wanting on the elytra. Color in great part pale, the head blackish, the pronotum not quite so dark, with pallid margins throughout the contour, very fine at apex and base, the elytra pale and uniform yellowish-brown; under surface very pale piceous, not at all metallic, the legs brownish-flavate; head distinctly elongate, narrower than the prothorax, with moderately convex, scarcely prominent eyes; antennæ slender, uniformly rufous, the mandibles rufous; prothorax small, nearly a third wider than long, the anteriorly parallel sides moderately arcuate, becoming rather strongly oblique behind the middle and slightly sinuate near the basal angles, which are obtuse, with blunt tips; base obliquely rounded at the sides, evidently narrower than the moderately

sinuate apex; surface with the transverse rugulæ very fine, feeble, irregularly somewhat close-set and scratch-like; anterior impression fine, barely traceable, the posterior wholly wanting, but said to be well marked in the LeConte type, the stria fine, feebly impressed; foveæ large, somewhat deeply, subevenly concave, not strongly sculptured; margins rather narrowly but strongly reflexed, barely more so toward base; elytra one-half longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, rather depressed, gradually obtusely rounded behind, the sinus distinct; striæ fine, feebly impressed, just visibly micro-punctulate; intervals not quite flat, the third with five not large but broadly impressed foveæ, the three or four anterior at the third stria, the fifth more axial; anterior male tarsi very moderately dilated, the first three joints diminishing uniformly and rather rapidly in length and very slightly in width. Length (♂) 6.7 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Hudson Bay Region,—Leng.

marginellus Lec.

Body with brighter green metallic lustre on the head and pronotum, the latter however becoming more abruptly testaceous and non-metallic about most of the contour, and especially so between the linear foveæ and the sides. Elytra, epipleura and legs pale brownish-flavate; under surface nearly black; head slightly elongate, nearly four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with notably large and prominent eyes; antennæ slender, slightly more than half as long as the body, fuscous, the first three joints paler, the third and fourth equal; prothorax a fourth wider than long, widest before the middle, though with broadly and moderately arcuate and rather finely reflexed sides, which become almost straight basally, the angles very obtuse and with their tips blunt; base as wide as the feebly sinuate apex, obliquely rounded at the sides; surface smooth, the anterior impression feeble, angulate, the posterior obsolete, the stria very fine; foveæ smooth, narrowly and deeply linear, not anteriorly prolonged; elytra oblong-oval, rather convex, less than one-half longer than wide, about twice as wide as the prothorax, the sides rapidly rounding at base; apex gradually rounding in nearly posterior half, the sinus very short and feeble; striæ fine, the micro-punctulation traceable laterally; intervals flat, the third with five punctures, which are relatively much stronger than in *tritatus* or *fractus*, the three anterior adjoining the third, the other two the second, stria; anterior male tarsi with very moderately dilated and unusually elongate joints, rather wider and much longer than in the male of *tritatus*. Length (♂) 6.6 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Massachusetts (Chicopee).....*anchomenoides* Rand.

Body without distinct metallic lustre at any point.....14

14—Prothorax small, as long as wide and but little wider than the head; elytral punctures five, very minute. Body and legs pale ferruginous throughout, the head piceous-black; surface smooth, feebly sculptured and shining in both sexes; head but slightly elongate, with large and prominent eyes and short, unevenly lineate anterior impressions; palpi piceous, the last joint slightly longer than the third; antennæ very slender, fusco-testaceous, clearer basally,

fully half as long as the body, the third joint barely visibly shorter than the fourth; prothorax widest before the middle, with rounded and finely reflexed sides, becoming straight posteriorly to the obtuse and feebly marked angles; base broadly arcuate, as wide as the very feebly sinuate apex; angulate anterior impression evident, the stria fine; surface with feeble transverse rugulæ, otherwise smooth, the foveæ small, narrow, short and linear, only moderately impressed; elytra oblong-suboval, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, rapidly rounding at base, three-fifths longer than wide and twice as wide as the prothorax, rather rapidly obtuse at apex, the sinus rather short, evident; striæ extremely fine, not deep, obsolescent at the sides; intervals flat; legs very slender, the anterior male tarsi long and feebly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 6.5–6.8 mm.; width 2.35 mm. California (San Joaquin Co.).....*ferruginosus* Dej.

Prothorax transverse, distinctly more than half as wide as the elytra; dorsal punctures of the latter rather strong and five or six in number. Body narrow, moderately convex, pale piceous-brown in color and shining, the head blackish; under surface black, the epipleura and legs pale brownish-flavate; head not longer than wide, nearly five-sixths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes very prominent; impressions oblique behind; antennæ fuscous, with paler first joint, evidently more than half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints subequal; prothorax a fourth wider than long, widest before the middle but with the sides very moderately arcuate and finely reflexed, becoming slightly oblique and straight posteriorly, the angles very obtuse, with the tips rather distinctly defined though slightly blunt; base as wide as the feebly sinuate apex, obliquely rounded at the sides; transverse impressions both distinct, the anterior deep; stria fine, somewhat impressed; foveæ feebly concave, nearly smooth, with a deeper and rounded more basal part; elytra nearly three-fifths longer than wide, about two-thirds wider than the prothorax, the sides rapidly rounding at base; apex gradually rounded, with very feeble sinus; striæ fine, somewhat disintegrated laterally; intervals feebly convex sutural, flat laterad, the third with five or six very distinct punctures; anterior male tarsi rather long, narrowly dilated. Length (♂) 5.8 mm.; width 2.0 mm. Colorado (Ouray),—Wickham.....*marcidus* n. sp.

Prothorax similarly transverse and more than half as wide as the elytra, the latter however with the dorsal punctures very fine and about four in number.....15

15—Upper surface very slightly more depressed than in *ferruginosus*, pale piceo-ferruginous throughout above, the legs paler; head only slightly elongate, four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes moderately large, prominent, anterior impressions short, feeble; antennæ not very slender, half as long as the body, fuscous, paler basally, the medial joints less than three times as long as wide, the third fully as long as the fourth; palpi pale, the last joint slightly longer than the third, feebly and evenly inflated, gradually pointed apically; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the moderately

rounded sides becoming oblique and straight posteriad, finely reflexed anteriad, much more so basally, the angles obtuse, with narrowly blunt tips; base broadly arcuate, fully as wide as the shallowly sinuate apex; surface rather depressed, with very fine faint rugulæ, the anterior impression fine, deep, angulate, the stria short, somewhat deeply impressed; foveæ large, shallow, broadly impressed, not anteriorly prolonged; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, slightly inflated behind, the humeri not very rapidly rounded; apex rather obtusely rounded, with long and scarcely more than rectilinear sinus; striæ extremely fine, similar at the sides; intervals almost flat, shining; scutellar stria shorter than usual; anterior male tarsi slender, extremely feebly dilated. Length (♂) 6.3 mm.; width 2.4 mm. British Columbia (Stikine River),—Wickham. *lascivus* n. sp.

Upper surface in coloration and shining lustre almost as in *lascivus*, beneath more blackish posteriorly, the legs testaceous; head even shorter, scarcely as long as wide, fully four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with rather large and prominent eyes, the impressions small and feeble; palpi with the last joint longer than the third, not so inflated medially as in the preceding, slender; antennæ longer and rather more slender, fusco-testaceous, clearer basally, three-fifths as long as the body, the medial joints somewhat more than three times as long as wide, the third and fourth equal; prothorax not so short though nearly a third wider than long, the apex not sinuate but feebly sinuato-truncate, as wide as the feebly arcuate base; sides broadly and more feebly arcuate, but becoming broadly and feebly sinuate posteriorly, finely reflexed, a little more so at base and less gradually than in *lascivus*, the angles much more distinct, only a little more than right, with well marked and scarcely even blunt tips; surface nearly similar but smoother and with deeper posterior impression, the anterior deep; foveæ nearly similar but longer, extending almost to the middle; elytra very much shorter, not a third longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, more rapidly obtuse at apex and with more rapidly rounding humeri, the apical sinus similar; striæ not quite so fine and distinctly impressed, the intervals convex internally; scutellar stria similarly short; anterior male tarsi rather thick and much more strongly dilated; hind tarsi not so long. Length (♂) 5.8 mm.; width 2.35 mm. British Columbia (Stikine River),—Wickham.

frigidulus n. sp.

Upper surface rather more convex; body broader in form, polished, piceous-black, the anterior parts with the merest trace of viridate lustre; under surface black, the epipleura and legs rufous; head not elongate, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with moderate though notably prominent eyes; last palpal joint much longer than the third; antennæ slender, slightly over half as long as the body, fuscous, the basal joint rufous, the third and fourth exactly equal; prothorax larger than in the two preceding, a third wider than long, widest and more abruptly and strongly rounded at the sides before the middle, the sides oblique and broadly, feebly sinuate in

about basal half, the angles obtuse, with blunt tips; base as wide as the distinctly sinuate apex, rounded and moderately oblique at the sides, the anterior impression deep, the posterior obsolescent; foveæ large, oval, deeply concave, not quite smooth, not anteriorly prolonged and well separated from the sides, which are distinctly reflexed at base, finely so elsewhere; elytra oblong, subinflated behind, not over a third longer than wide, fully three-fourths wider than the prothorax, the sides rather gradually more rounding at base; apex rapidly and broadly obtuse, with rather long but feeble sinus; striæ fine, smooth, entire; intervals very nearly flat, the third with four punctures, which are about as strong as in *frigidulus* and much larger than in *lascivus*; ninth stria close to the edge; metepisterna one-half longer than wide; tarsi only moderately long. Length (♀) 6.3 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Idaho (Priest River),—Wickham.....*dissensus* n. sp.

- 16—Form less elongate and rather more depressed, the elytra more shining, slightly metallic and without trace of interstitial punctulation. Black, the prothorax above and beneath and the legs testaceous, the head strongly, the elytra feebly, metallic-green; head but slightly elongate, almost as wide as the prothorax, with large and very prominent eyes, the anterior impressions deep and slightly oblique; antennæ filiform, black, testaceous basally, three-fifths as long as the body, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth; palpi slender, the third and fourth joints equal in length; prothorax shining, parallel, a fourth wider than long, the sides moderately, subevenly rounded except near the base, where they rapidly become slightly sinuate, the angles somewhat obtuse but with sharp tips; base oblique at the sides, as wide as the rather feebly sinuate apex; margins very finely reflexed; anterior impression close to the apex and almost completely obsolete; stria finely impressed, entire; foveæ linear, very deeply impressed, smooth, obliquely traceable to the middle; elytra oblong, parallel, with nearly straight sides, strongly rounding at the humeri, one-half longer than wide, about twice as wide as the prothorax, gradually and evenly rounded behind, the sinus very feeble; striæ fine but deep, grooved, the close micro-punctulation scarcely observable; intervals flat, the third with five small but very distinct punctures; scutellar stria long, the ninth half as far from the edge as from the eighth; legs long, the anterior male tarsi distinctly though not broadly dilated and smooth above. Length (♂ ♀) 7.1–8.0 mm.; width 2.65–3.1 mm. Utah.....*luxatus* n. sp.

Form much elongated, moderately convex, the elytra less shining, without metallic reflection and with numerous interstitial punctures, which are equally distributed and bearing each a short pale seta. .17

- 17—Body very elongate, moderately convex, black, the prothorax above and beneath, scutellum, mesosternum and legs pale flavo-testaceous; head polished and bright metallic-green, the elytra dull and feebly greenish; head scarcely longer than wide, evidently narrower than the prothorax, with large and prominent eyes; antennæ nearly three-fifths as long as the body, black, the three basal joints and

glabrous basal lobe of the fourth pale testaceous; palpi slender, pale; prothorax about as long as wide, the sides broadly rounded, very finely reflexed, straight posteriorly and slightly oblique, the angles very obtuse, with the tips distinct; base and apex equal, the base rounded laterally, the apex rather deeply sinuate; surface opaculate, without transverse impressions, the very fine stria not quite entire; foveæ moderate, feebly concave, with a short linear basal part; elytra fully two-thirds longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, gradually more arcuate basally; apex gradually and subevenly rounded behind, with short but evident sinus; striæ very fine, sharp, impunctate; intervals flat, the third with six small punctures; met-episterna much elongated; anterior male tarsi long, slender, only very slightly dilated. Length (σ^7 ♀) 7.5-8.5 mm.; width 2.7-3.1 mm. Rhode Island, New Jersey, Indiana and Iowa. [*Feronia decora* Say; *An. obscurus* Lec.].....*decorus* Say

A—Form slightly more slender than in *decorus* and scarcely so large, similar throughout in coloration and lustre, except that only the first antennal joint is pale rufo-flavate; prothorax narrower, only just visibly wider than the head; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated but rather longer, almost as long as the tibiæ; antennal joints decidedly more elongate than in *decorus*, the third much more distinctly shorter than the fourth; elytral lustre and sculpture similar. Length (σ^7) 7.4 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Texas (Galveston). One example.....*arenarius* n. subsp.

Body smaller and more abbreviated, similar in coloration and general structure; head slightly elongate and very little narrower than the prothorax, with large and prominent eyes; palpi slender, pale; antennæ shorter, about half as long as the body, black, the first joint pale, the third and fourth subequal; prothorax shorter, nearly a third wider than long, the sides more arcuate just before the middle, oblique and straight or subsinuate posteriorly, the angles obtuse but with sharply marked tips; base oblique at the sides, scarcely as wide as the apex, which is much more feebly sinuate than in *decorus*; surface throughout nearly as in the latter, dull; elytra shorter, three-fifths longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax; apex more obtuse than in *decorus*, with rather distinct sinus, the humeri more rapidly rounded; surface less dull, feebly alutaceous, the striæ not quite so fine; intervals not quite flat and with the fine punctulation more irregularly distributed, much sparser and finer, the third with six or seven punctures; legs shorter and slightly stouter. Length (♀) 6.8 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Arizona (Tuçson). A single example, taken by the writer.....*tepidus* n. sp.

There is some uncertainty involved in the identification of the older species of this section, for, as no one of the original types is available for comparison, the descriptions are all we have to guide us, and these are deficient or defective in some cases. It seems

probable, however, that the solution of the question here proposed comes as close to the truth as is possible at present. That species of the Atlantic coastal regions which resembles *extensicollis* and is generally mistaken for it, I believe to be the one described by Dejean under the name *elongatulus*, with synonymy as suggested above, *thoracicus* being founded upon a somewhat immature individual and really identical with *elongatulus*; both it and *proximus* Harr., which seems to be of the same species, were published in 1828. *Elongatulus* varies greatly in coloration, some specimens being bright green throughout, while in others the elytra become metallic æneo-cupreous. *Extensicollis* Say, does not seem to occur east of the Appalachians; it is narrower, longer and less shining than its eastern analogue *elongatulus*, and never has the integuments so shining or metallic as they are in the latter. The Arizona species identified as *cyanescens* Mots., agrees perfectly with the original description, founded upon a Lorquin specimen, many of which probably came from the Sonoran parts of California.

LeConte states that in *anchomenoides* the sides of the prothorax are not reflexed, but in this and allied species they are diaphanously pale as stated by that author and, as a corollary of this, unusually reflexed for this subgenus of *Anchomenus*. The remarks made by LeConte (Proc. Ac. Phila., 1854, p. 47) would seem to indicate, however, that several distinct species were confused under the name *anchomenoides* by that author. In Bull. Bk. 1879, p. 51, the author discusses the probability that *californicus*, *floridanus* and *texanus* may be slight modifications of a single species; this is incorrect however, so far as *texanus* and *californicus* are concerned, though *floridanus* may prove to be a subspecies of *texanus*; the surmise of the author made further on, that *crenistriatus*, *rubripes* and *punctiformis* may be similarly related to each other is also ill-considered. The form *arenarius*, described above, probably has full specific value, because of antennal structure and coloration among other reasons, but since it is closely allied to *decorus*, I give it the status of a subspecies of the latter provisionally, as it is represented solely by a unique, so far as known at present.

I have maintained the name *marginellus* Lec., rather than *bicolor* Dej., with which it was united by LeConte. In *bicolor* the antennal joints after the first have their tips more obscure in color. The

prothorax is said to be slightly narrowed posteriorly and very feebly cordiform; in *marginellus* it is decidedly cordate and much narrowed posteriorly. In *bicolor* the pronotum is covered with more or less distinct undulated transverse rugulae, the anterior impression strong and the posterior less deep though apparently visible, the obscure brown elytra are slightly bronzed and with smooth striae, and the under surface is obscurely green-bronze in lustre, most of which characters differ sensibly from those of *marginellus*, as can be seen from the above description. *Bicolor* inhabits Kamschatka and, under the name *riparius* Gebl., is said to occur also in Siberia. *Marginellus* resembles *anchomenoides* somewhat, but the prothorax is much more narrowed basally, the foveae not deeply linear as in that species but broadly concave, and the elytra are much more depressed. *Marginellus* Er., (1842), from Australia, probably belongs to another genus.

Section DERATANCHUS.

This section is limited at present to a single very isolated species, described by G. H. Horn under the name *Platynus quadrimaculatus*, with a query as to the genus. It was the opinion of the author that a separate genus might have to be erected for it eventually, but, as it comes very close to the *decorus* types of the preceding section, in nearly all of its structural characters, I feel that a fully distinct genus is not necessary under present lights; it however differs greatly from any other North American species of the entire subfamily, in its sharply bicolored maculation of the elytra. It may be described as follows:

Form elongate, moderately convex, dull throughout in lustre, testaceous, the head black, the elytra black, each with a large testaceous basal area and another posterior and discal, of testaceous color, the two basal areas uniting at the base of the suture; epipleura black, pale basally; under surface and legs pale testaceous, the abdomen black, with a paler discal posterior area; head elongate, rhomboidal, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes moderate, midway between base and apex, somewhat prominent; occiput with some fine scattered punctures; anterior impressions fine, oblique; palpi pale, with the fourth joint distinctly longer than the third; antennae slender, more than half as long as the body, fusco-testaceous, the four basal joints paler, the third much shorter than the fourth; mentum tooth triangular; prothorax narrow, elongate, with the sides very finely and equally reflexed throughout, broadly rounded,

gradually converging and feebly sinuate in about basal half, the angles barely more than right but rounded at tip; base transverse, much narrower than the broadly sinuate apex, the apical angles well defined and somewhat prominent; surface with very minute and sparse punctures, each bearing a short pale hair, the transverse impressions obsolete, the stria very fine, not quite entire; foveæ very shallow, traceable about to the middle, finely punctulate; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, a little more than twice as wide as the prothorax, rather wider behind the middle than at base, gradually rounding behind, with feeble sinus, the sides anteriorly nearly straight, very finely reflexed, gradually rounding basally; striae fine, sharply defined, with extremely minute close punctulation; intervals flat, the third with three punctures, all near the third stria; met-episterna twice as long as wide; legs slender, the tarsi with fine external sulci, the claws unusually small. Length (♀) 7.2 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Alabama (Salco),—Löding.

quadrimaculatus Horn

This singular species can readily be considered intermediate between the usual types of *Anchomenus* and *Anchus pusillus*, of LeConte, which I think should form a subgenus coming immediately after *Deralanchus*.

Macragonum n. gen.

The type of this genus, having the tarsi densely pubescent beneath, might be assigned to the composite *Colpodes* in the Chaudoirian sense, but the fourth joint is symmetrically emarginate, though rather deeply so on the anterior. In general aspect it does not resemble any form of *Anchomenus* or of *Agonum*, the general outline, broadly and evenly rounded basal thoracic angles and elongate third antennal joint, being more remindful of *Platynidius* than any other generic group; but the very convex surface and absence of the posterior marginal puncture of the pronotum, prevent its assignment to that genus; the anterior marginal puncture is barely before the middle of the length; both superciliary punctures are distinct. The mentum tooth is very broadly triangular and the met-episterna are short, not longer than wide. The type may be described as follows:

Body elongate, rather narrow, strongly convex, polished black; legs black, the anterior male tarsi dark brown, moderately dilated, parallel; head slightly elongate, not quite three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with moderate though somewhat prominent eyes; anterior impressions coarse, deep and parallel; palpi piceous, of the usual structure; antennæ long, slender, piceous, rather more than

half as long as the body, the third joint a third longer than the fourth; prothorax as long as wide, apparently a little longer, widest just before the middle, the sides broadly and strongly reflexed and moderately arcuate throughout, scarcely less so basally, the angles broadly, evenly rounded and obsolete; base transverse, narrower than the very moderately sinuate apex, the apical angles bluntly rounded; surface smooth, polished and sculptureless throughout, the anterior impression angulate though somewhat feeble, the stria fine, biabbreviated; foveæ large, deeply concave, formed externally by the broadly reflexed sides, prolonged anteriorly and parallel to the margin almost to the extreme apex; elytra nearly three-fourths longer than wide, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, oval, gradually rounded behind, with gradually formed but conspicuous sinus; sides feebly arcuate, gradually more so at the humeri; striae not fine, deeply impressed, nearly smooth, the intervals notably convex, the third with three punctures; tarsi long, the fifth joint ciliate beneath but not at the sides. Length (♂) 12.0 mm.; width 4.5 mm. Panama,—Gaillard.....**panamense* n. sp.

Using the tables of *Colpodes* given by Chaudoir and Bates, I am unable to identify this species and so conclude that it is undescribed; at any rate, it will easily be recognized by the rather full description.

Circinalia n. gen.

The species of this genus are of moderate to small size, rather convex polished surface throughout and notably dense integument. The prothorax is subquadrately rounded, with obsolete and broadly rounded basal angles, the sides very finely margined and the fovea smooth and reduced to a small punctiform impression; the surface is subevenly convex, without evident transverse impressions. The elytra are elongate-suboval, with more rapidly rounding humeri, and the hind wings seem to be well developed; the third interval is always tripunctate. The met-episterna are moderately elongate and the legs and tarsi slender, the latter with the external sulci shallow, deeper in the second group. There are two subgeneric groups as follows:

- Pronotal foveæ somewhat distant from the latero-basal margin, sometimes attended by a moderate impression of the surface; elytral striae coarse, often conspicuously punctate; integuments thicker and denser.....Group I (*punctiformis*)
 Pronotal foveæ smaller, feebler and very close to the margin; elytral striae very fine, sharply defined and unimpressed; body smaller, more ventricose, having relatively smaller head and prothorax; integuments thinner and less dense.....Group II (*aruginosa*)

No species of this genus has yet been discovered on the Pacific coast, although it occurs in the Sonoran regions of Arizona and Mexico.

Group I—*punctiformis*

Subgenus *Circinalia* in sp.

This group comprises a considerable number of species, which however often resemble each other very closely to cursory view; those before me at present are the following:

• Elytra black, abruptly and broadly margined with flavo-testaceous.

Body elongate-suboval, convex, highly polished; anterior parts rufo-piceous above and beneath, the remainder of the under surface black, the epipleura and legs pale testaceous; head not elongate, three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with rather large and moderately prominent eyes; antennæ fuscous, paler basally, very slender though less than half as long as the body, the third joint a little shorter than the fourth; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, the sides parallel, very evenly and circularly arcuate from apex to base, the latter transverse medially, as wide as the rather deeply sinuate apex, which has bluntly rounded angles; basal bead interrupted at the middle; surface very evenly convex, smooth, not impressed, the stria very fine and partially obsolete; foveæ deep, with a feebly impressed prolongation almost to the middle; elytra oblong-oval, one-half longer than wide, two-fifths to one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually ogival behind, with barely visible sinus; striæ coarse, rather deep, strongly punctate, the ninth very close to the margin; intervals but slightly convex, crenulated by the punctures; met-episterna twice as long as wide; legs moderate, the anterior male tarsi very feebly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 7.5–8.5 mm.; width 2.7–3.3 mm. North Carolina to Alabama (Mobile) and Texas (Austin). Not very abundant. [*Ag. palliatum* Dej.].

limbata Say

Elytra black throughout, with the margins even more finely reflexed and the ninth stria very close to the edge; upper surface highly polished throughout, partially opaque beneath.....2

2—Striæ not punctate, or sometimes barely visibly so and then only at the sides as a rule.....3

Striæ distinctly punctured throughout, the punctures always crenulating the intervals more or less evidently; legs rufous to flavate throughout.....5

3—Legs obscure rufous, the femora black or piceous-black. Body elongate, rather convex, deep black; head not elongate, two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, with large and moderately prominent eyes, the anterior impressions rather small, linear, deep; palpi slender, black, with pale tip, the last joint longer than the third; antennæ very slender, blackish, paler basally, nearly half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints subequal; prothorax only

slightly wider than long, parallel, with very evenly, circularly rounded sides; base transverse, as wide as the apex, which is deeply sinuate, with rather sharply marked angles; surface convex, even, not impressed, the stria extremely fine and not entire; foveæ small, deep, punctiform, with a short feeble extension visible by obliquely reflected light; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually ogival behind, with faint sinus; humeri not very rapidly more rounded; striæ deep, grooved, feebly impressed; intervals moderately convex (♂) or somewhat feebly so (♀), the scutellar stria long; anterior male tarsi not strongly though distinctly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 7.5-7.8 mm.; width 2.7-3.0 mm. Rhode Island to North Carolina (Southern Pines) and Alabama (Mobile). [*Pl. foveicollis* Chd.] . . . **punctiformis** Say

Legs clear rufous or rufo-flavate throughout, the femora sometimes shaded a little darker.4

4—Body larger and elongate but stouter and more ventricose than in the preceding, similarly deep black; head moderate, the antennæ as usual in form and color but relatively shorter, always distinctly less than half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints subequal; prothorax throughout nearly as in *punctiformis*; elytra broader, one-half longer than wide to but little more, fully three-fourths wider than the prothorax, the apex somewhat more obtuse; striæ rather coarse, deeply impressed, with distinctly convex intervals, becoming flatter externally; met-episterna fully twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi very feebly dilated as in the preceding; the under surface of the hind body is densely opaque except broadly along the median line. Length (♂ ♀) 7.5-9.2 mm.; width 2.6-3.3 mm. Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Texas (Galveston and Austin) and Arizona (Tucson)—the femora slightly darker in the latter specimen. Also recorded from northern Mexico by Bates, under the name *punctiformis*.**rufipes** Dej.

Body smaller and narrower than in *rufipes* and more slender than in *punctiformis*, polished and deep black in both sexes, the lateral sub-opaque areas beneath much more restricted, often confined to the met-episterna; legs very pale flavo-rufous; head nearly three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with well developed and slightly prominent eyes, only slightly elongate, the antennæ very slender, piceous, paler basally; prothorax throughout nearly as in *punctiformis*, except that the foveæ are more evidently prolonged for a short distance; elytra notably elongate, still narrower, parallel, nearly three-fifths longer than wide, one-half to three-fifths wider than the prothorax, gradually rounded behind, with feeble sinus; striæ feebly impressed, finer than in *punctiformis* or *rufipes* and with the punctures very fine, sometimes scarcely traceable; intervals only feebly convex; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated and smooth, the intermediate joints notably short. Length (♂ ♀) 6.5-8.0 mm.; width 2.3-2.7 mm. Maryland (Hagerstown) to Kansas (McPherson). Seven examples.**rubripes** Zimm.

Body smaller than in *punctiformis* and much more abbreviated, similarly more ventricose than in *rubripes*, convex; under surface black to

paler, rather less opaque toward the sides than in *punctiformis*; head narrower, evidently elongate, only three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, similarly with rather large but only moderately prominent eyes; palpi black, paler at tip; antennæ fuscous, paler basally, very slender, fully half as long as the body; prothorax nearly as in *punctiformis*, except that the foveæ are attended by an irregular impression, which is sometimes traceable almost to the middle; elytra shorter and relatively still more inflated, a little less than one-half longer than wide, the similarly rather coarse deep striæ sometimes more obviously punctate laterally than in the preceding; intervals moderately convex; met-episterna somewhat less elongate, generally a little less than twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi long and extremely feebly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 6.2–7.8 mm.; width 2.3–3.15 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines) and Alabama (Mobile). Thirteen specimens.....*rigidula* n. sp.

A—Distinctly stouter than *rigidula*, more ventricose and with relatively smaller prothorax; general characters almost similar, the pronotal foveæ small, punctiform, discal and isolated; elytral striæ coarse, deep, grooved, slightly impressed, moderately punctate, the lateral striæ finer and more distinctly punctate; under surface opaque laterally. Length (♀) 7.7 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Virginia (Norfolk).....*semipunctata* n. subsp.

B—General characters of color, lustre and sculpture as in *rigidula*, but much more abbreviated, the prothorax similar in form and in the subdual nature of the foveæ, but relatively larger in size; elytra much shorter, scarcely a third longer than wide, more rapidly obtuse behind, one-half wider than the prothorax, the striæ deep, feebly punctulate, the intervals strongly convex, the three punctures of the third similarly subaxial along the interval. Length (♀) 7.2 mm.; width 2.8 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines),—Manee.....*putata* n. subsp.

Body almost as large as in *rufipes* and more ventricose, the hind body broadly oval and relatively shorter, polished black, the legs clear rufous; under surface only feebly opaculate laterally; head rather elongate, much narrower than the prothorax, with large and moderately convex eyes; antennæ slender, slightly over half as long as the body, piceo-testaceous, clearer basally; prothorax nearly as in *rigidula* in form and proportion, the foveal impression irregular and by some reflections formed of two small punctiform foveæ; elytra one-half longer than wide, fully three-fourths wider than the prothorax, the parallel sides much more arcuate than in *rufipes*, only a little more rounded basally, the hind wings apparently not developed; striæ grooved, with the punctures small, feeble and everywhere rather indistinct; intervals only feebly convex. Length (♀) 8.2 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Alabama (Mobile),—Löding.

ventricula n. sp.

5—Strial punctures smaller, rather close-set and crenulating the intervals barely at all, though distinct in all the striæ from the sides to the suture, becoming smaller in the very fine lateral striæ. Body elongate, only moderately convex, polished black above, the under

surface opaculate at the sides of the hind body; head no longer than wide, with notably large though moderately prominent eyes, two-thirds as wide as the prothorax; palpi black, with pale tip; antennæ very slender and filiform, fully half as long as the body, fuscous, paler basally, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax as in all the preceding species in general outline but relatively smaller in size, the transverse impressions feebly traceable; stria very fine but somewhat impressed; foveæ small, deep, punctiform and isolated, the attendant impression very small and feeble, only visible by oblique light; elytra relatively more elongate, three-fifths longer than wide and fully four-fifths wider than the prothorax, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, which are rapidly rounded at the humeri; apex gradually ogival, with very shallow sinus; striæ rather coarse and deeper internally; intervals there distinctly convex, flat externally; legs rather dark rufous throughout; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated, rather shorter than in any of the preceding species; met-episterna fully twice as long as wide. Length (♂) 8.4 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Louisiana (Alexandria).

ludoviciana n. sp.

Strial punctures coarse, strongly crenulating the intervals. 6

6—Body having nearly the form and size of *rufipes* Dej., but with the hind body relatively shorter and broader and with more arcuate sides. Upper surface deep black and with varnish-like polish, the under surface also black and highly polished throughout, without trace of the lateral opacity of the preceding species; epipleura and legs very pale; head barely longer than wide, nearly two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, with only moderately large and rather feebly prominent eyes; anterior impressions small and very feeble; palpi piceous, paler basally, the fourth joint distinctly longer than the third; antennæ slender, piceous, with the three basal joints testaceous, not quite half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax of the same general form and surface as in *rufipes*, the foveæ deep, punctiform, isolated and with barely any attendant impression; elytra one-half longer than wide, one-half to two-thirds wider than the prothorax, rather rapidly ogivally rounded at apex, the sinus extremely shallow; humeri not very rapidly more rounded; striæ coarse, very deep, the punctures conspicuous; outer striæ almost obsolete but having the series of strong punctures almost like the other striæ; ninth stria deep, marginal, punctate; intervals notably convex internally; scutellar stria a rather short series of punctures or somewhat impressed; met-episterna only one-half longer than wide. Length (♀) 8.8–9.0 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Minnesota (Duluth). Also an entirely similar unlabeled specimen from the Levette collection, probably from Indiana. *politissima* n. sp.

A—Deep black color and polished surface as in *politissima*, the outline slightly less ventricose, much smaller in size, the elytral striæ and punctures similar; head similar, the antennæ fuscous, paler basally, more slender than in *politissima* and with distinctly more elongate joints; prothorax similar but with the apex rather less

deeply sinuate; elytra more oblong, with slightly less arcuate sides, three-fifths wider than the prothorax; legs pale. Length (♀) 7.6 mm.; width 3.1 mm. New York (Staten Island),—Leng. Also one example from Hagerstown, Maryland,—Wade.

statenensis n. subsp.

Body ventriculate as in the preceding but very much smaller, deep black and highly polished throughout, the under surface not less polished at the sides. Epipleura piceo-rufous, the legs clear and very pale rufo-flavate; head scarcely longer than wide, with rather prominent eyes, fully three-fourths as wide as the prothorax; antennæ slender, rather more than half as long as the body, piceo-testaceous, the first three joints very pale and clear testaceous; prothorax nearly as long as wide, peculiar in outline, the sides evenly and moderately arcuate throughout and slightly converging from near the apex to the broadly rounded basal angles, the base evidently narrower than the very feebly sinuate apex; apical angles unusually deflexed; basal foveæ small and punctiform, very deep, slightly and more shallowly prolonged; elytra barely one-half longer than wide, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, gradually ogival behind the middle, the parallel arcuate sides rapidly rounded at base; striæ coarse, not very deeply impressed but coarsely and very conspicuously punctate not quite to the apex, the lateral striæ virtually simple series of almost equally strong punctures; intervals broadly convex; met-episterna small, not quite one-half longer than wide; anterior male tarsi narrowly but evidently dilated. Length (♂) 7.0 mm.; width 2.65 mm. Iowa (Iowa City),—Wickham.....*liticola* n. sp.

Body narrower and very much less ventricose than in the two preceding; under surface similarly polished and not at all opaculate laterally...7

7—Prothorax smaller, much less than three-fourths as wide as the elytra, the dorsal punctures of which are three, situated on the third interval as usual; upper surface deep black, rather convex, polished; head barely at all longer than wide, fully two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, the eyes moderate in size and prominence; antennæ very slender, fuscous, paler basally, a little more (♂) to slightly less (♀) than half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax of the same general form and structure as in *punctiformis*, the transverse impressions wanting; stria extremely fine and incomplete; foveæ small, deep, generally traceable for some distance anteriorly by very feeble impression; elytra about one-half longer than wide, one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually parabolic behind, with very feeble sinus; humeri somewhat rapidly rounding; striæ coarse but only just visibly impressed, the coarse punctures crenulating the feebly convex intervals, which are flat externally; anterior male tarsi but feebly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 6.8–7.5 mm.; width 2.25–2.8 mm. New Jersey to Indiana, Iowa (Keokuk) and Lake Superior (Marquette). Rather abundant. The male is narrower than the female as usual.....*crenistriata* Lec.

Prothorax and head much larger, the former about three-fourths as wide as the elytra, the dorsal punctures of which are sometimes irregular, in the type three to five on the third, and sometimes

also two or three on the fifth, interval; body still more elongate, similar in color and lustre; head not longer than wide, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with rather larger and more prominent eyes; antennæ longer, not quite so slender, fuscous, paler basally, more than half as long as the body; prothorax a fifth or sixth wider than long, otherwise as in the preceding though relatively much larger; apex similarly very feebly sinuate, with rather blunt angles; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, the outline, striæ and punctures nearly as in *crenistriata*, the scutellar stria similarly short and strongly punctate; intervals in some examples with numerous small feeble indentations in addition to the dorsal punctures; anterior male tarsi very moderately dilated, though notably less narrowly so than in the preceding. Length (♂) 7.2-7.6 mm.; width 2.75 mm. New Jersey. Two examples. *roticollis* n. sp.

The species described by Zimmermann under the name *rubripes*, is not, as thought by the author, limited to eastern regions north of the Potomac, but extends at least as far to the westward as Kansas. In the northern as well as southern Atlantic regions occurs also *punctiformis* Say, which differs from the larger *rufipes* Dej., in the more elongate form and black or blackish femora. The true *rufipes* of Dejean, does not occur east of the Appalachians, but occupies an extended territory from Ohio to Texas, Arizona and northern Mexico; it is larger and stouter than *punctiformis*. The elytral peculiarities of *roticollis* in the way of superfluous punctures and small indentations, as described above, are probably accidental deformities, sometimes making their appearance; the head and prothorax are, however, materially larger, the antennæ still more elongate and the body relatively larger and narrower than in *crenistriata*. It is interesting to note the opaque sides of the under surface in species of the *punctiformis* series, and the total absence of this feature in the species allied to *crenistriata*, all of the latter differing also in having notably coarse strial punctures.

Group II—*aruginosa*

Subgenus *Circinalidia* nov.

In this group the body is of very small size and is more ventricose than in the preceding, with thinner integument and very fine elytral striæ, so that the facies is quite distinct, although the more important of the general characters show that it is allied rather

closely and should be included under the same generic head. We have two species as follows:

Upper surface shining, moderately convex, black, with brownish-metallic lustre on the elytra; under surface black, the abdomen partially rufescent, the epipleura and legs obscure testaceous, the tarsi sometimes nearly black; head slightly elongate, four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with well developed and prominent eyes; antennæ long, slender, black, with more piceous base, three-fifths as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; palpi slender, black, with pale tip, the last joint somewhat longer than the third; prothorax small, very nearly as long as wide, convex, parallel, with strongly, very evenly and circularly rounded sides from apex to base, the angles broadly rounded; base not quite as wide as the moderately sinuate apex, the apical angles rather sharply defined; impressions obsolete, the stria extremely fine; foveæ small, elongate-punctiform, at the basal margin, externally feebly prolonged by reflected light for a short distance; scutellum very small; elytra two-fifths longer than wide, about twice as wide as the prothorax, rather evenly rounded in nearly apical half, the humeri rapidly rounded; surface of each with a large feeble vague impression at about the middle of the disk, the sinus long, very feeble; striæ very fine, minutely punctulate, the intervals flat, the three punctures of the third small and feeble, the first near the third, the other two near the second, stria; scutellar stria rather long but very fine; met-episterna twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi very feebly dilated. Length (σ^7 ♀) 5.7–6.5 mm.; width 2.15–2.6 mm. Rhode Island to Indiana. *æruuginosa* Dej.

Upper surface even more polished than in the preceding and of a deeper black, without trace of the brownish lustre of that species; under surface deep black, shining, the epipleura and legs obscure, though clear, testaceous; body narrower and rather smaller in size; head slightly narrower, elongate, more evidently narrower than the prothorax, the eyes and antennæ nearly similar; prothorax similar but rather more evidently shorter than wide and with the foveæ still a little smaller and less clearly defined, the base more distinctly narrower than the apex, both finely beaded; elytra narrower and longer, fully one-half longer than wide, about twice as wide as the prothorax, rather more evidently widest slightly behind the middle, rounding in nearly apical half, with similarly very shallow sinus; surface with somewhat more pronounced medial indentation on each, the striæ extremely fine, with the punctulation very minute, the intervals flat; lateral line of punctures more interrupted medially; three dorsal punctures extremely small and feeble; anterior male tarsi only just visibly dilated. Length (σ^7 ♀) 5.2–6.2 mm.; width 1.8–2.35 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines),—Manee. Sixteen specimens, perfectly uniform in lustre and coloration, as are also the fifteen specimens of *æruuginosa* at hand. *undulata* n. sp.

The singular indentation at the central part of each elytron, is

analogous to the more posterior impression observable in some species of *Anchomenus*, such as *cincticollis*, *reflexus* and *excavatus*, and has probably a similar origin; it is impossible to surmise the etiology or significance of it.

Micragonum n. gen.

There are no peculiar or exceptional structural characters to distinguish a considerable series of small and more or less ventricose species, allied to *nutans* and *ferreum*, as a genus different from *Agonum*, but in general habitus, which after all is the most important criterion, they differ so radically as to admit of no confusion; most of them, in fact, recall the genus *Europhilus* more than they do any form of typical *Agonum*. There are three subgeneric groups as follows:

- Elytra with three dorsal punctures; sides of the prothorax and elytra very finely reflexed; elytra relatively broader, with coarse and basally sulciform striæ and very coarse punctures; integuments rather thick; antennæ normal in coloration. . . . Group I (*ferreum*)
- Elytra with three to five or six fine dorsal punctures; body more elongate, with the integument thinner, the striæ never sulciform. . . . 2
- 2—Sides of the prothorax and elytra very finely reflexed; thoracic foveæ usually punctate; elytra shining in both sexes, the striæ impunctate to very moderately although distinctly punctate, the dorsal punctures five as a rule; antennæ uniform in coloration except at base. . . . Group II (*nutans*)
- Sides of the prothorax and elytra sharply and distinctly reflexed and diaphanously pale, the elytra opaculate, especially in the female; dorsal punctures five in number, the striæ not evidently punctulate; thoracic foveæ smooth, impunctate; antennæ with the last four joints very abruptly whitish in color. . . Group III (*picticorne*)

There can be but little question that the three type forms above noted require treatment as separate subgeneric groups, by whatever name or other term we may distinguish them. They inhabit the Atlantic regions of the continent exclusively, and no Sonoran or Pacific coast species has apparently yet been discovered.

Group I—*ferreum*

Subgenus *Stereagonum* nov.

Three rather closely allied species of small size and notably abbreviated form alone constitute this subgenus at present. The

elytra have the striæ coarse, sometimes throughout, but generally more distinctly so and more punctate basally; in *quadrulum* they are more abbreviated than in any other Platynid which I have seen, being but little longer than wide. The three species are described below:

Elytra very short, scarcely more than a fourth longer than wide; color black, the upper surface with the feeblest subviridate lustre. Body short, moderately convex; under surface shining, deep black; legs testaceous, the femora black; head slightly elongate, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes well developed and prominent; impressions short, outwardly oblique posteriorly; palpi slender, black, with pale tip, the last joint slightly longer than the third; antennæ slender and long, piceous throughout, nearly three-fourths as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax a fifth wider than long, widest just before the middle, the sides rather inflated, rounded, straight and oblique basally, very finely reflexed, rather broadly so at base, where they form the outer wall of the foveæ; basal angles obtuse and distinctly rounded; base as wide as the very moderately sinuate apex, the apical angles distinct; surface punctured throughout the width basally, the transverse impressions obsolescent, the stria deeply impressed, extending from apex to the punctured area; foveæ large, deep, rounded; elytra four-fifths wider than the prothorax, parallel, rapidly obtuse behind, the humeri rather rapidly rounded, the sinus long, feeble; striæ fine, impunctate and grooved posteriorly, gradually coarse, deep and coarsely punctate from the middle to the base; intervals nearly flat behind, rather convex basally; scutellar stria coarse, deep and punctate; dorsal punctures three, accidentally four on the left elytron of the type; met-episterna elongate, the tarsi slender. Length (♀) 6.7 mm.; width 2.7 mm. Illinois,—Webster.

quadrulum n. sp.

Elytra less abbreviated; upper surface polished, æneo-viridate, the elytra subcupreous; under surface and legs as in the preceding. . . 2

2—Body rather more convex than in the preceding and much more elongate; head slightly elongate, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes well developed but not very prominent; impressions deep, parallel; antennæ slender, piceous, pale basally, not as long as in *quadrulum* or *solidulum*, though more than half as long as the body; prothorax nearly a fourth wider than long, widest near the middle, with rounded sides, becoming oblique and feebly sinuate basally, the angles obtuse but distinct, scarcely at all rounded as a rule, the margins reflexed as in the preceding, the stria similar but not so impressed, the anterior impression evident medially; basal parts less closely punctate, the large deep rounded foveæ similar; elytra two-fifths to nearly half longer than wide, not quite twice as wide as the prothorax, especially in the male, gradually rounded behind, with very feeble sinus and finely reflexed margins as usual; striæ coarse, deep and coarsely punctate anteriorly, T. L. Casey, Mem. Col. IX, Jan. 1920.

finer, grooved and impunctate posteriad; scutellar stria as in *quadrulum*, the ninth close to the edge; intervals convex, becoming flat behind, especially in the female; anterior male tarsi very feebly dilated. Length (σ^7 ♀) 6.8–7.0 mm.; width 2.4–2.75 mm. New York, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia. *ferreum* Hald.

Body nearly as in *ferreum* but rather more elongate, similar in color and lustre; head broader, less elongate and with slightly more prominent eyes, nearly four-fifths as wide as the prothorax; antennæ very slender, piceous, scarcely paler basally, much longer than in *ferreum*, as shown especially by the individual joints; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, similar in outline, except that the oblique sides basally are merely straight, the angles being broadly rounded; surface convex as in *ferreum*, but with the basal punctures much more close-set throughout the width; stria similar, the transverse impressions both obsolete, the foveæ similarly large, rounded and deep; scutellum triangular, a little smaller; elytra one-half longer than wide, scarcely more than one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually rounded behind; striæ very coarse, deep and sulciform almost throughout the length, though less coarse and smoother posteriad, the punctures very coarse and conspicuous; intervals convex, feebly so apically; scutellar stria similar; met-episterna about twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi rather long, evidently though feebly dilated. Length (σ^7 ♀) 6.5–7.3 mm.; width 2.4–2.8 mm. Northern Illinois (Highland Park); also Kansas,—Knaus. Rather abundant; the male is rarer than the female.

solidulum n. sp.

These species constitute a rather peculiar type in the *Agonum* series; they are rather closely allied or hold well to a common facies, but I believe them to be specifically distinct as described above. We have here another instance of a common stock forming distinct species in the course of time to the east and west of the Appalachian system, as shown before in *Anchomenus extensicollis* and *elongatulus* and *Circinalia punctiformis* and *rufipes*.

Group II—*nutans*

Subgenus *Micragonum* in sp.

In the more elongate body and finer sculpture, this group is always distinguishable easily from the preceding, and by the shining elytra, finely reflexed lateral margins and uniform distal coloration of the antennæ, it may be known at once from the third group. The species, which are more essentially southern in range, are somewhat numerous, those at hand being the following:

Elytra with three dorsal punctures. 2
Elytra with more than three punctures. 3

- 2—Form rather less elongate than in *nutans* and smaller in size, black, shining, rather uniform and bright green throughout above; under surface piceous-black, the entire legs testaceous; head slightly elongate, larger, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes not very prominent, the impressions diverging posteriad; antennæ slender, blackish, with pale basal joint, more than half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax not quite as long as wide, widest before the middle, the sides subevenly rounded throughout, finely reflexed, more so at the obtuse and rounded basal angles; base just visibly narrower than the apex, which is moderately sinuate; surface with more or less evident transverse rugulæ, the transverse impressions evident to subobsolete; foveæ deep, traceable almost to the middle, somewhat rugose; elytra slightly more than one-half longer than wide, one-half to two-thirds wider than the prothorax, the outline nearly as in *nutans*, the sinus rather rapidly oblique and feeble though evident; striæ grooved and feebly impressed, coarser than in *nutans*, completely impunctate, the scutellar not so long; intervals not quite flat; dorsal punctures three; tarsi slender, the anterior of the male narrowly dilated. Length (σ^7 ♀) 7.2–7.4 mm.; width 2.6–2.75 mm.* Illinois. Four examples.....**concretum** n. sp.

A—Nearly similar to the female of *concretum* but stouter and a little larger, the upper surface not brassy-green but pure bright steel-blue throughout, polished; under surface black, the legs ferruginous; antennæ distinctly longer and more slender, similar in coloration; prothorax as long as wide, nearly as in *concretum* but with the transverse rugulæ much less evident, the feebly punctulate foveæ traceable to the middle, the strongly reflexed basal part of the sides similar; elytra similar but broader, the three punctures very fine. Length (♀) 7.5 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Northern Illinois.....**amicum** n. subsp.

Form nearly as in *concretum* but a little larger, more elongate and with more evenly elongate-oval and convex elytra, shining, viridate anteriorly, the elytra blacker and without distinct metallic lustre; under surface black, the epipleura piceous, the legs obscure flavo-testaceous, with slightly darker tarsi; head elongate, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes well developed but scarcely at all prominent; antennæ slender, blackish, with pale basal joint, the third just visibly shorter than the fourth; prothorax not quite as long as wide, the sides very evenly rounded from apex to base but more converging basally, finely reflexed, more so and forming the outer wall of the foveæ at base, which is just visibly narrower than the apex; impressions subobsolete; foveæ deeply concave, finely punctulate, traceable in about basal two-fifths; elytra evenly oblong-oval, three-fifths longer than wide, two-thirds wider than the prothorax, the sides very evenly arcuate, gradually a little more so basally to the distinct angle between the sides and sinuate basal margin; apex very gradually rounded, the sinus feeble; striæ not fine, deep, finely and obscurely punctulate, the scutellar long, fine, punctulate, the intervals very sensibly convex; met-episterna one-

- half longer than wide; tarsi long and slender. Length (♀) 7.2 mm.; width 2.8 mm. A single specimen without label from the Levette collection. New York,—LeConte.....**vagans** Lec.
- 3—Elytral striæ without vestige of punctulation. Form elongate-suboval, rather convex, shining, black, the head and prothorax with strong green lustre, the elytra subcupreous; epipleura black to piceous; legs testaceous, the knees and tarsi blackish; head elongate, two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, with well developed but rather feebly convex eyes; antennæ black, with the first joint piceous, three-fifths as long as the body, the third joint not quite as long as the fourth; palpi slender, piceous-black; prothorax about as long as wide, the parallel sides evenly, circularly rounded from apex to base, finely reflexed, a little more so at base, where they form the outer wall of the foveæ; apex rather deeply sinuate; basal angles broadly rounded, the apical prominent, only finely blunt at tip; surface with transverse rugulæ, the impressions obsolete, the stria entire; foveæ rather deep, nearly smooth, traceable almost to the middle; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, evidently less than twice as wide as the prothorax, the parallel sides broadly arcuate, gradually more so basally; apex gradually rounding, the sinus very feeble; striæ very fine but deep, abruptly grooved, completely impunctate, the scutellar notably long, the ninth half as far from the edge as from the eighth; intervals flat; dorsal punctures five; anterior male tarsi evidently but very narrowly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 7.0–8.3 mm.; width 2.75–3.1 mm. Indiana to Iowa (Keokuk). Not uncommon.....**nutans** Say
- Elytral striæ minutely and feebly punctulate.....4
- Elytral striæ with very distinct punctures, though always much smaller than in the *ferreum* group, the striæ also finer; dorsal punctures five.....9
- 4—Prothorax evidently wider than long.....5
- Prothorax about as long as wide.....6
- 5—Form rather stout, convex, shining, black, the anterior parts very feebly greenish; under surface black, the epipleura and legs pale, the femora feebly clouded distally; head elongate, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes well developed but only feebly prominent; antennæ black, with piceous basal joint and with the third scarcely as long as the fourth, long, slender, fully two-thirds as long as the body; prothorax a fifth wider than long, the sides evenly rounded and finely reflexed, more converging and reflexed basally, forming the outer wall of the foveæ, which are deep, with a few small punctures, traceable anteriorly to the middle of the length; base not quite as wide as the feebly sinuate apex; basal angles obtuse, rounded at tip, the apical rather sharp; impressions feebly traceable, the stria entire; elytra oblong-oval, slightly less than one-half longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, rather obtuse at tip, with feeble sinus; striæ fine, grooved, a little coarser at tip, with very fine and close-set punctures, obsolete posteriad, the scutellar long, punctulate; intervals virtually flat, the third with four punctures; met-episterna one-half longer than

wide; anterior male tarsi very feebly dilated. Length (σ^7 ♀) 6.7–7.0 mm.; width 2.4–2.65 mm. Texas (Galveston). Three examples, taken by the writer. **maritimum** n. sp.

- Form nearly similar, rather convex, shining, black, the anterior parts feebly greenish-black; legs obscure testaceous, the knees and tarsi blackish; head nearly as in the preceding, the deep anterior impressions flexed more finely outward behind; eyes nearly similar, scarcely prominent; antennæ very slender, black throughout, two-thirds as long as the body, the third joint shorter and narrower than the fourth; prothorax fully a fourth wider than long, the sides strongly rounded, inflated, oblique and straighter basally, the foveæ as in the preceding but less traceable anteriorly; base very distinctly narrower than the feebly sinuate apex; impressions sub-obsolete, the fine stria entire; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, the arcuate sides similarly gradually more rounding basally; apex similar but with more distinct sinus; striæ moderately fine, deep, grooved, finely punctulate basally, impunctate behind; intervals not quite flat, the third with four, rarely five, punctures. Length (♀) 6.8 mm.; width 2.6 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines),—Mancee. Georgia,—LeConte. **decipiens** Lec.

- 6—Upper surface bicolored, shining, the head and pronotum conspicuously green, the elytra black, becoming green at the sides. Body smaller than in any other, only moderately convex, ventricose; under surface black, the legs pale throughout; head only slightly longer than wide, more than three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes large but only moderately convex; impression deep and coarse, finely oblique toward the eyes; palpi slender, black; antennæ slender, two-thirds as long as the body, black, the first joint piceo-rufous, the third barely shorter than the fourth; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, the sides very evenly rounded, finely reflexed, more so at base, forming the outer wall of the foveæ, which are large, deeply concave, slightly punctate and traceable for only a short distance anteriorly; base somewhat narrower than the feebly sinuate apex; basal angles obtuse and rounded, the apical sharply marked; surface nearly as in the preceding; elytra only two-fifths longer than wide, about twice as wide as the prothorax, the sides gradually more rounding at base; apex rapidly obtuse, with distinct sinus; striæ only moderately fine, deep, grooved, coarser at tip, finely, closely punctate, obsoletely so behind, the scutellar moderate, punctate; intervals feebly convex to nearly flat, the third with four punctures; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated. Length (σ^7 ♀) 6.2–6.6 mm.; width 2.3–2.45 mm. Alabama (Fruitdale and Salco),—Löding. **semiviride** n. sp.

Upper surface shining, black throughout, the anterior parts or entire surface never more than just visibly and faintly viridate. 7

- 7—Body stouter and rather strongly convex, the elytra very evenly elongate oval. Legs obscure rufous or blackish, the femora pale except apically; head elongate, narrower than the prothorax, the eyes large but not very prominent, the impressions as in the pre-

ceding; antennæ long, black throughout, fully three-fifths as long as the body, the third joint distinctly shorter and more slender than the fourth; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, the sides strongly rounded, converging and straighter toward apex and base, more reflexed at base along the foveæ as in the preceding species; basal angles very obtuse, rounded, the apical sharp; base slightly narrower than the rather deeply sinuate apex; foveæ very deep, with a few small punctures, not traceable quite as far as the middle of the length; impressions obsolete, the stria entire; elytra widest at the middle, the evenly arcuate sides rapidly rounding at base, three-fifths longer than wide, very nearly twice as wide as the prothorax; apex very gradually rounding, the sinus feeble; striæ fine, grooved, slightly coarser at tip, very finely but distinctly, closely punctulate almost to the apex, the scutellar rather long, punctulate; intervals nearly flat, the third with four small punctures; met-episterna twice as long as wide; tarsi slender. Length (♀) 7.2-7.5 mm.; width 2.7-2.85 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines) and Alabama,—Löding.....**ovalipenne** n. sp.

Body more slender, only moderately convex, the elytra less oval and more oblong.....8

8—Form elongate, shining, deep black, the anterior parts obscurely viridate; legs pale, with dark knees and nearly black tarsi; head slightly elongate, nearly four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes large and rather more prominent than in the preceding species, the impressions similar; antennæ very slender, black, with slightly less dark basal joint, nearly three-fourths as long as the body; prothorax small, about as long as wide, with evenly rounded and finely reflexed sides, more converging basally, where as usual they are more reflexed along the deep and feebly punctulate foveæ, which are traceable almost to the middle; base distinctly narrower than the feebly sinuate apex; surface nearly as in the preceding species, the stria entire, unusually impressed; elytra nearly three-fifths longer than wide, almost twice as wide as the prothorax, very gradually narrowing behind, the sinus oblique but almost obsolete; sides rather rapidly rounding at base; striæ rather fine, grooved but also unusually impressed, finely punctulate except posteriad; intervals slightly convex, the third with four to five punctures; met-episterna nearly twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi narrowly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 6.3-6.8 mm.; width 2.18-2.3 mm. North Carolina (Southern Pines).—Manee.....**pinorum** n. sp.

Form somewhat similar but less elongate, nearly similar in coloration and lustre but with entirely pale legs; head, eyes and antennæ nearly similar, the first antennal joint piceo-rufous; prothorax almost similar throughout, but a little wider, the foveal region less punctulate, the foveæ deep, easily traceable to the middle of the length; transverse impressions more evident, the stria finer and less impressed and not entire but ending anteriorly at the anterior impression; elytra only one-half longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, gradually rounded but somewhat more obtuse behind, the humeri still more rapidly rounded; striæ finer, not so

deep though abrupt and with the minute punctulation so feeble as to be scarcely traceable; intervals perfectly flat, the third with four punctures; met-episterna similarly long; anterior male tarsi slender, only just visibly dilated. Length (♂) 7.0 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Texas (Galveston). A single example, taken by the writer.....*houstoni* n. sp.

- 9—Head short, not longer than wide. Body rather small, only moderately convex, black, shining, the anterior parts very feebly æneoviridate, the elytra rather bright subcupreous; legs pale, the knees and extreme tips of the tarsal joints feebly infumate; head three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with rather large and prominent eyes, the impressions parallel; palpi slender, piceous; antennæ very slender, black, the first three joints piceous, with the third shorter than the fourth, filiform, two-thirds as long as the body; prothorax a fourth wider than long, widest near the middle, the sides subevenly and rather strongly arcuate and finely reflexed, more so at base, forming part of the large, deep and finely punctulate foveæ, which are scarcely traceable anteriorly; basal angles very obtuse and rounded, the base fully as wide as the feebly sinuate apex; surface with evident transverse rugulæ, the impressions fine and feeble, the fine stria subentire; elytra oblong, broadly rounded from slightly behind the middle, the sinus scarcely more than straight; sides rapidly rounded at base; striæ fine but deep, grooved, the punctures smaller than in the two following and obsolete in about apical half, the scutellar deep, rather long; intervals virtually flat; met-episterna nearly twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi feebly though evidently dilated. Length (♂) 6.6 mm.; width 2.4 mm. Mississippi (Vicksburg).....*breviceps* n. sp.

- Head distinctly longer than wide, subtriangular.....10
10—Upper surface more convex, the size larger, the striæ rather more impressed; sides of the elytra more arcuate; very shining, black, with very feeble viridate lustre—scarcely observable on the elytra; legs colored somewhat as in the preceding; head rather more than three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with rather large and moderately prominent eyes, the impressions outwardly oblique behind; palpi piceous, antennæ colored as in the preceding, very slender, three-fifths as long as the body, the third joint evidently shorter than the fourth; prothorax a fifth wider than long, in the outline, margins and foveæ almost as in *breviceps*, but with the anterior impression subobsolete, the stria not extending to the apex, the base relatively narrower, not quite as wide as the apex, the foveæ more punctate and traceable to the middle of the length; elytra oblong, rather more obtusely rounded at apex, with feeble though more evident sinus and rather more arcuate sides, which are similarly finely reflexed and rapidly rounded at base; striæ well impressed, rather strongly but not very closely punctate, the punctures becoming obsolete in about apical third; fifth stria feebly indented near apical fifth; intervals rather convex, less so posteriad; met-

episterna nearly twice as long as wide; tarsi very slender. Length (♀) 7.6 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Indiana. Levette collection.

luculentum n. sp.

Upper surface less convex; striae feebly impressed, the sides of the elytra parallel, finely reflexed and but feebly arcuate, similarly rapidly rounded at base; black, the anterior parts obscurely viridate, the elytra black or very slightly aeneous, polished; legs obscure rufous, the femora brighter and more flavate, infumate at the knees; head nearly as in the preceding, the eyes large and rather prominent; palpi paler basally than distally; antennae similar, three-fifths as long as the body, the third joint shorter than the fourth; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides strongly, subevenly arcuate and finely reflexed, a little more so at the very large and deep, finely punctulate foveae, which are traceable not quite to the middle; angles broadly rounded; base usually somewhat narrower than the apex, though sometimes fully as wide, irrespective of sex; elytra rather gradually rounding behind, with very feeble sinus, one-half longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, these proportions nearly as in the preceding species but more elongate than in *breviceps*; striae fine, grooved, the punctures distinct and well separated but not large, crenulating the intervals, obsolete in about apical third; fifth stria similarly very feebly indented near apical fifth; anterior male tarsi very feebly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 6.5–7.2 mm.; width 2.35–2.6 mm. Alabama (Calvert, Mt. Vernon and Mobile),—Löding; Texas (Galveston). [*Pl. crenulatus* Lec.,—Georgia].....*striatopunctatum* Dej.

The single female from Alabama placed with the female type of *ovalipenne*, from North Carolina, seems to agree very well, though having the convex oval elytra a trifle less elongate. In this and others of that section, the feeble subapical indentation of the fifth stria, noticeable in the *striatopunctatum* section, is completely obsolete, as it is also in *nutans*; this indentation is homologous with the larger feeble dent observable in some other species, as in *Anchomenus cincticollis* and *Pseudanchus excavatus*; in *Circinalia æruginosa* and *undulata*, it lies at the middle of the elytra. The species of *Micragonum* are often rather closely allied, but can be distinguished readily among themselves on actual comparison.

Group III—*picticorne*

Subgenus *Tetraleucus* nov.

It seems necessary to propose a separate subgeneric name for one of the most remarkable Platynids known from our fauna, described many years ago under the specific name *picticornis* by

Newman. In the general structure of the body it agrees very well with the other species of *Micragonum*, except that the sides of the prothorax and elytra are less finely reflexed and diaphanously pale; secondly in having the elytra rather shining in the male but opaculate in the female; lastly, in the remarkable coloration of the antennæ, the first three joints and basal node of the fourth rufous, thence black to the apex of the seventh joint, the last four joints being very abruptly of a creamy white. The male seems to be rather less abundant than the female. Other points relating to this species are recorded in the following description:

Body oblong-suboval, moderately convex, shining, the elytra (♂) faintly alutaceous or (♀) almost opaque; color black, excepting the fine pale side margins, the elytra dark coppery-brown; under surface black, the legs pale, especially the femora; head but slightly elongate, rather more than two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, with well developed and very prominent eyes; impressions very short, unusually feeble; palpi pale, slender, of the usual structure; antennæ very slender, fully two-thirds as long as the body, the third joint distinctly shorter than the fourth (♂), or subequal (♀); prothorax relatively larger than in any of the preceding species, fully a fourth wider than long, the sides subevenly rounded throughout, distinctly and abruptly but not broadly reflexed, more oblique but not more reflexed basally, the angles broadly rounded; base narrower than the rather deeply sinuate apex, the apical angles blunt; impressions almost completely obsolete, the stria fine, entire; foveæ large, deeply concave, nearly smooth, not much prolonged; elytra oblong, parallel, hardly one-half longer than wide, rapidly rather obtuse at apex, with long and shallow though distinct sinus, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, the feebly arcuate sides rapidly rounding at base; striæ very fine, impunctate, distinctly impressed (♂), less so (♀); intervals feebly convex, the dorsal punctures small, four in number, the anterior two near the third, the other two near the second, stria; scutellar stria fine, the ninth very fine, half as far from the edge as from the eighth; met-episterna fully twice as long as wide; tarsi long and very slender, the lateral groove very fine, the anterior of the male feebly dilated. Length (1♂, 7♀) 7.3–7.8 mm.; width 3.0–3.2 mm. Alabama (Mt. Vernon and Salco),—Löding. Not rare in certain localities.

picticorne Newm.

LeConte (Bull. Bk., 1879, p. 49) gives *albicus* Dej., as a species also having four abruptly pale outer antennal joints, but there the femora are dark in color and the dorsal elytral punctures are said to be three; in *picticorne* the dorsal punctures are four in number, not five as stated by LeConte. These punctures are said also to

be four in *albicus* by Dejean, who also states that the body is black, shining, the elytra duller, the prothorax subcordate and the elytral striæ obsoletely punctate. In describing *albicus*, Dejean does not mention the antennæ at all, they probably having been lost in his specimen, and what LeConte's *albicus*, with three dorsal punctures, may be, I cannot tell at present. Just why Dejean should have named his species *albicus*, when the legs are obscure yellowish with blackish femora, is also rather inexplicable.

It would be most interesting to know the environmental circumstances, or the life habits, that should have evolved the peculiar coloration of the antennæ seen in *picticorne*. The small Lebiid *Eucerus varicornis*, also has antennæ somewhat of this nature, but there it is the five outer joints that are abruptly white.

Elliptoleus Bates

Under this generic name Mr. Bates described a few species from southern Mexico, of small size and peculiar appearance. The antennæ are slender, with the third and fourth joints equal, the palpi normal, the pronotum nearly flat, very finely margined and with the foveæ reduced to barely observable impressions, which are slightly elongate and distant from the side margin. The elytra are evenly oval, the sides not more arcuate basally, the hind wings apparently wanting; they are deeply sinuate at base, and the angle made by the basal margin and sides is prominent and acute. The met-episterna are short. A specimen of the type species, named *vixstriatus* by Bates, and taken in the Federal District, is the only representative in my collection. It is very small in size, highly polished throughout and piceous, the elytral striæ extremely fine and feeble; there are three dorsal punctures on the left elytron of this specimen and four on the right. The basal thoracic angles are broadly rounded and the elytra at the middle are one-half wider than the prothorax; its dimensions are 5.5 by 2.3 mm. In general habitus it is not unlike *Europhilus*, but the antennal pubescence does not begin on the third joint.

Platynomicrus n. gen.

In this genus the body is very small and narrow, the head rhomboidal and very nearly as wide as the prothorax, which is parallel,

with truncate apex. The mentum tooth is well developed and triangular, the palpi only moderate in length, the second joint but little thicker than the others and the fourth longer than the third. The antennæ are very slender and filiform, with the third and fourth joints equal. The prothorax is extremely finely margined but not reflexed at the sides, and the foveæ are narrow and very feeble; they are distant from the sides as in *Elliptoleus*. The narrow elytra have the humeri rapidly rounded, the hind wings being well developed, and the striation is extremely feeble—also as in *Elliptoleus*. The prosternum is unusually long before the coxæ, the met-episterna relatively narrower than in any other generic group, and the coloration of the body is peculiar. The anterior tarsi of the male are extremely feebly dilated. The very slender hind tarsi have the lateral grooves feeble; the claws are small and unusually arcuate and thick. Our two species are the following:

Body slender, moderately convex, smooth, with extremely minute and feeble micro-reticulation, rather shining, flavate, the head black, the pronotum broadly blackish along the middle, the elytral suture also clouded except apically; under surface and legs flavate, the abdomen black except at apex; head evidently though only slightly narrower than the prothorax, with well developed and somewhat prominent eyes, the anterior impressions very small, short and feeble; antennæ blackish, with the first three joints pale, scarcely half as long as the body; prothorax very slightly longer than wide, widest at the middle, the sides there more rounded, oblique and less so anteriorly and posteriorly, feebly subsinuate for a short distance near the rounded basal angles; base as wide as the rectilinearly truncate apex, arcuate laterally; anterior impression angulate and evident, the posterior nearly obsolete, the stria rather strongly impressed and conspicuous, extending only between the impressions; surface smooth, with some feeble transverse lines toward the stria; elytra four-fifths longer than wide, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, parallel, rounded at apex, without distinct sinus; striae very fine, feebly impressed, finely subpunctulate; dorsal punctures three. Length (♂) 5.5 mm.; width 1.45 mm. Lake Superior to British Columbia. The described specimen from the latter region.

nigriceps Lec.

Body still more slender and smaller, similar in coloration and lustre; head narrower but as wide as the prothorax, the eyes not quite so large but more prominent, the impressions longer but finer; antennæ similar but longer, three-fifths as long as the body; prothorax narrower and more elongate, almost a fourth longer than wide, the parallel sides more feebly and subevenly arcuate, simply a little

straighter basally, the angles more broadly rounded; base a little narrower, scarcely as wide as the apex; surface, impressions and foveæ nearly similar; elytra narrower, less parallel, very faintly inflated posteriorly, twice as long as wide and twice as wide as the prothorax, similar at apex; striæ still finer, excessively faint and discernible only under very close observation, not at all punctulate. Length (♂) 5.0 mm.; width 1.35 mm. Canada (Toronto),—Wickham.....*fragilissimus* n. sp.

In both these species the sutural stria is more impressed and more distinct than the others. The dimensions of *nigriceps*, as given by LeConte, 6.2 by 2.5 mm., are so different from the reality, as observed in my British Columbia specimen, that, in conjunction with the statement that the thoracic median stria is "tenuissima," it may possibly be something not quite the same specifically; if LeConte did not habitually overstate the dimensions of the smaller species, we might consider these circumstances more seriously. The length is reduced to 5 mm. in the "Brooklyn Bulletin."

Sericoda Kirby

In founding this genus upon a very remarkable species with dense silky surface lustre and pronounced sculpture, Kirby laid principal stress upon what he conceived to be a small retractile segment at the apex of the fourth palpal joint, which was probably a small particle of foreign matter, as there is no trace of this feature in my specimens. It is advisable to preserve the genus, however, because of the habital peculiarities, which are pronounced, although only a moderate proportion of the species have the dense and opaquely sericeous elytral lustre. There is considerable diversity in the form of the thoracic angles, besides the variety of sculpture and lustre, for, though the basal angles are very obtuse in all, the tips are strongly marked or rather sharp in some and rounded or obliterated in others, such as the Californian *variolata* of LeConte. In the *variolata* and *quadripunctata* sections, the four or five dorsal punctures of the elytra are notably large and conspicuous, and they are very distinct though less impressed in the opaculate *bembidioides* section, while in the *obsoleta* group they become minute, very inconspicuous and only three in number, the distance between the two anterior very much greater than that separating the two posterior. I have been unable to identify the species described

by LeConte under the name *consimilis*, afterward changed to *vicina* by Gemminger and Harold; the original description states that it is materially larger than *obsoleta*, being 8 mm. in length; in the Brooklyn Bulletin this length was however subsequently reduced to 7 mm., which is probably nearer the truth; it is said to differ from *obsoleta* in having the elytra more truncate at tip and with deeper striæ; the type was found on Michipicoton Island, Lake Superior. *Harpalus bogemanni* Gyll., is a European species and I doubt its occurrence on this continent; in the latest European catalogue, however, *obsoleta* Say, is said to be a synonym of *Agonum bogemanni*, without doubt incorrectly, as we have a number of allied though apparently distinct species. Our species are moderately numerous and, so far as known to me, are as follows:

Elytra densely opaque, with mottled and sericeous lustre; dorsal punctures about five, sometimes four, small and submuricate; pronotum with fine dense strigilate sculpture, the basal angles well defined; thoracic foveæ before the middle near lateral fourth always evident.....2

Elytra not opaque, always strongly shining; pronotum sometimes with feeble and not dense transverse rugulæ, but never with the close confused sculpture of the preceding section.....4

2—Elytra notably elongate, fully one-half longer than wide, the sutural tips subangulate and narrow; color deep black above and beneath, the under surface strongly shining, the legs and palpi black; head fully as wide as long, fully four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with very prominent eyes; surface partially strigilate but smooth at the middle; antennæ very slender, black throughout, barely half as long as the body; prothorax one-half wider than long, widest and at the sides subprominently rounded before the middle, the sides thence less arcuate before and behind, becoming gradually somewhat sinuate before the obtuse but rather sharp angles, finely reflexed, more so at base, the latter barely as wide as the feebly sinuate apex, strongly oblique outside the peduncle of the hind body; anterior impression feeble but evident, the stria not quite entire, deep and distinct; foveæ having the form of large and feeble indefinite depressions of the surface; elytra perfectly parallel, with very feebly arcuate sides, rapidly rounding at base, rapidly somewhat obtuse at apex, with distinct sinus; striæ fine, feebly impressed, feebly and not closely punctulate; intervals not quite flat, sericeously and unevenly opaque; dorsal punctures small but lying within rather large and feeble depressions; anterior male tarsi very feebly dilated. Length (♂) 5.8–6.5 mm.; width 2.1–2.3 mm. British Columbia (Terrace, 100 miles up the Skeena River),—Keen. [*Ag. cicatricosum* Mots.].....**bembidioides** Kirby

Elytra much less elongate, always less than one-half longer than wide, the sutural tips broadly rounded.....3

- 3—Sides of the prothorax oblique but straight basally; body similarly rather depressed and deep black throughout; head large, fully as wide as long, with the eyes large but only moderately convex, very much less prominent than in the preceding, fully four-fifths as wide as the prothorax; surface in great part smooth and shining, strigilate anteriorly; antennæ very slender, the third joint a little longer than the fourth as usual in this genus; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, the sides as in *bembidioides*, except that the prominence before the middle is much less pronounced; angles obtuse and distinct but not at all prominent, the seta similarly on the edge at the angle; base fully as wide as the apex, laterally less oblique than in the preceding, the surface smoother, the fine close strigilation rather less pronounced; anterior discal foveæ deep, the impressions and foveæ nearly similar; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, one-half wider than the prothorax, in outline nearly similar, though much less elongate and with the apex less abruptly obtuse, with the sinus shorter and much feebler; surface sculpture and lustre nearly similar, the basal margin in like manner rather deeply sinuate, joining the side margin in an even curve; tarsi very slender. Length (♀) 6.0 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Colorado. *monticola* n. sp.

Sides of the prothorax oblique basally and becoming distinctly sinuate toward the angles, which are sharp, subprominent and more nearly right; coloration, lustre and sculpture nearly similar; head in form, size and in the only very moderately prominent eyes, as in *monticola*, but having the entire surface strigilate, the lines radiating from a short incised medio-frontal line; palpi with the fourth joint more conspicuously longer than the third; antennæ slender but rather more incrassate distally than in *bembidioides*, half as long as the body to a little less; prothorax shorter, two-thirds wider than long, nearly similar in general outline, the finely reflexed sides much less reflexed at base than in that species, the base similarly unmarginated, fully as wide as the apex and arcuately oblique at the sides; impressions almost obsolete, the stria fine; foveæ similarly indefinite and shallow, the anterior discal foveæ smaller; surface flatter, the confused strigilation stronger and more evident; elytra nearly similar but less strongly mottled with velvety black, the general lustre less ænescent, the apex more abruptly obtuse, with the sinus much deeper and more conspicuous, although the sutural tips are similarly rounded and not in the least subangulate, as they are in *bembidioides*. Length (♂ ♀) 5.6–6.2 mm.; width 2.1–2.3 mm. Mexico (Colonia Garcia, Sierra Madre Mts., Chihuahua),—Townsend. **colonica* n. sp.

- 4—Dorsal punctures of the elytra four to six in number. 5
Dorsal punctures very minute and only three in number. 7

- 5—Prothorax in outline nearly as in the preceding section, the basal angles obtuse but distinct and sharply defined. Body smaller, deep black and shining above and beneath, the legs, palpi and antennæ black, the upper surface with extremely feeble subæneous lustre; pronotum opaque laterally; head smaller, fully as wide as long, at least three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, smooth, the

anterior impressions very small; eyes well developed but only moderately prominent; antennæ slender, about half as long as the body; prothorax fully one-half wider than long, the sides subevenly rounded and finely reflexed, a little straighter and more reflexed basally; base as wide as the moderately sinuate apex, obliquely rounded at the sides, not margined; surface feebly convex, shining, opaque laterally, the sculpture very fine; anterior impression evident medially, the stria rather deep and impressed; foveæ as in the preceding section, large, feebly and indefinitely depressed; elytra one-half longer than wide, nearly three-fifths wider than the prothorax, parallel, with slightly arcuate sides, rapidly rounding at base; apex rather abruptly obtuse, with moderately oblique and rather long but very shallow sinus and rounded sutural tips; striæ fine, slightly impressed, somewhat irregular laterally; intervals equal, slightly convex; dorsal punctures very large, deeply concave and conspicuous, four in number, somewhat irregularly spaced. Length (♂ ♀) 4.3-5.0 mm.; width 1.5-1.85 mm. Michigan (Marquette), Idaho, Washington State and British Columbia (Skeena River). Rather abundant. [*Pl. stigmaticus* Lec.; *octocolus* Mann.].....**quadripunctata** Dej.

Prothorax more parallel, with obsolete and broadly rounded basal angles though, similarly, having the posterior marginal puncture on the edge and marking the position of the angle; body of paler coloration than elsewhere in the genus and inhabiting the more southern Pacific coast regions.....6

6—Form oblong-oval, moderately convex, shining, black, the anterior parts with feeble æneous lustre, the elytra and epipleura ochreous-brown, the former paler toward the sides, the legs pale, with black tarsi; head barely visibly longer than wide, distinctly narrower than the prothorax, with well developed but only very moderately prominent eyes, the anterior impressions rather short and feeble; antennæ not very slender, half as long as the body, piceous, the first joint paler, the third and fourth equal; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, parallel, the sides subevenly and moderately arcuate and finely reflexed, thicker about the basal angles; base arcuate, scarcely as wide as the feebly sinuate apex having rather blunt angles; surface polished and smooth, having some feeble transverse ruguliform lines, the large and feebly concave foveæ rather more opaculate; impressions barely traceable, the stria very fine, not entire; elytra oblong-suboval, one-half longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, the sides moderately arcuate, gradually more strongly so at base, the sinuate basal margin making a somewhat blunt advanced angle with the side margin; apex gradually rounded, the sinus short and very feeble; striæ extremely fine, smooth, the intervals perfectly flat, the third with six rather coarse impressed foveiform punctures, not however quite so large as in the preceding species; met-episterna about twice as long as wide; tarsi very slender. Length (♂ ♀) 5.8-6.2 mm.; width 2.0-2.25 mm. California (Monterey to Humboldt Co.). Rather abundant. [*Ag. limbatum* Mots.].....**variolata** Lec.

- A—General characters, color, lustre and sculpture as in *variolata*, but with the elytra notably shorter and more oval, the sides more arcuate; sides of the prothorax usually somewhat less arcuate, the apical angles still blunter, the basal rather less broadly rounded. Length (σ^7 f) 5.6–5.8 mm.; width 2.15–2.25 mm. California (San Diego),—Ricksecker. *coronadina* n. subsp.
- Form oblong-suboval and moderately convex, larger and stouter than *variolata*, shining, black, with the faintest subæneous lustre anteriorly, the elytra piceous, with paler sides; legs rufo-piceous; head as in the preceding, though a trifle larger and more elongate; antennæ much longer, black, with piceo-rufous first joint, four-sevenths as long as the body; fourth palpal joint still more elongate, one-half longer than the third; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, the perfectly parallel sides evenly and less strongly arcuate from apex to base, the basal angles very obtuse but not so rounded as in the preceding; surface and margins nearly similar; elytra one-half longer than wide, only one-half wider than the prothorax, the sides as in *variolata* and similarly very finely reflexed, but with the apex rather more rapidly rounded and obtuse, the sinus longer though feeble; striæ very fine, the intervals not quite so flat, the six punctures of the third much smaller and less conspicuous; epipleura flavate, the rest of the under surface deep black; tarsi very slender. Length (f) 6.5 mm.; width 2.45 mm. California (Siskiyou Co.),—Koebele. *shastanica* n. sp.
- 7—Sinuate basal margin of the elytra forming an obtuse, rather blunt but anteriorly projecting angle with the side margin; elytral intervals not, or only feebly or irregularly, alternating in width. 8
- Sinuate margin joining the sides in a broad and even curve. 9
- 8—Form moderately stout, slightly convex, highly polished throughout and black, with the feeblest piceous tinge; under surface piceous, the legs dark rufous; head about four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, slightly elongate, with large and somewhat prominent eyes, the anterior impressions very small and feeble; last palpal joint but slightly longer than the third; antennæ piceous-black, with only slightly paler basal joint, rather stout, becoming more slender toward the first joint, barely half as long as the body, the third joint much longer than the fourth, the fifth two and one-half times as long as wide; prothorax one-half wider than long to a little less, widest well before the middle, the sides rather strongly rounded, less so and distinctly oblique posteriorly, finely reflexed, more so basally, the angles very obtuse and blunt; base broadly, obliquely rounded from seta to seta, as wide as the apex, which is feebly sinuate and with rounded angles; transverse impressions obsolete; anterior discal foveæ wholly wanting, the stria fine; foveæ large, irregular and very shallow, smooth; elytra oblong and parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, gradually more rounding basally, nearly three-fifths longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, rather rapidly rounded at apex, with the sinus subobsolete or barely traceable; striæ fine, smooth, impressed; intervals subequal, feebly convex; met-episterna more than twice as long as

wide; tarsi slender, the anterior (♂) very feebly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 5.0–7.0 mm.; width 1.8–2.35 mm. Rhode Island to Lake Superior (Duluth) and southward to North Carolina (Southern Pines). Very abundant. [*Ag. luctuosum* Dej.; *placidum* Lec. nec Say; *strigicollis* Mann.(?)].....*obsoleta* Say

Form slightly narrower and more elongate, dark piceous, the head black; under surface and legs piceo-rufous, highly polished; head nearly similar, the eyes rather less prominent; antennæ longer and more slender, black, the first joint piceo-rufous, the third joint subequal to the fourth, the fifth three times as long as wide; last palpal joint barely longer than the third; prothorax nearly similar but shorter, the sides and surface similar, except that the fine transverse rugulæ are more evident and the anterior impression distinct; basal angles obtuse though well defined; elytra two-thirds longer than wide, only three-fifths wider than the prothorax, similar in general outline and striation; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated. Length (♂) 5.75 mm.; width 2.2 mm. Vancouver Island (Victoria).—Wickham.....*insulina* n. sp.

9—Body a little larger and stouter than in *obsoleta*, feebly convex, shining, black, the under surface and legs piceous-black; head evidently narrower than the prothorax, with rather prominent eyes and small anterior impressions; palpi somewhat stouter, the last joint longer than the third; antennæ heavy, distinctly less than half as long as the body, piceous-black, the basal joint scarcely paler, the third much longer than the fourth; prothorax shorter, more than one-half wider than long, widest slightly before the middle but with the sides moderately and evenly rounded, feebly so and only slightly sinuate behind, distinctly reflexed, rather broadly at base, the angles extremely obtuse though evident; base broadly obliquely rounded laterally, as wide as the apex, which is very feebly sinuate, with rather broadly rounded angles; surface with two large and deeply impressed discal foveæ before the middle, having also numerous distinct transverse rugulæ; anterior transverse impression distinct, the stria fine; foveæ large, shallow, not definitely limited and more ruguloso-opaculate; elytra one-half (♂) to two-fifths (♀) longer than wide, evidently less than twice as wide as the prothorax, oblong, with nearly straight sides, rapidly rounding at base; apex rapidly much more obtuse than in *obsoleta*, the sinus longer and distinctly deeper, distinct; striæ very fine, impressed, smooth; intervals distinctly alternating in width, convex, the narrower ones more strongly; anterior male tarsi narrowly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 6.4–7.0 mm.; width 2.45–2.75 mm. Colorado. Two examples, from the Levette collection and without further record of locality.....*invidiosa* n. sp.

Body rather stout, piceous-black, highly polished and very moderately convex; under surface rufo-piceous, the legs almost deep black; head slightly elongate, nearly as in the preceding, except that the eyes are more prominent and the neck more narrowly constricted, being barely more than half as wide as the prothorax; antennæ

almost similar; prothorax not so short, less than one-half wider than long, the sides, general surface and proportion of the parts nearly similar, except that the transverse rugulæ are feebler, the foveæ shining and smoother and the discal foveæ before the middle completely wanting; anterior transverse impression distinct; elytra oblong but not quite so broad, one-half longer than wide (♀), the apex even more abruptly and broadly obtuse, with the long sinus similarly distinct; striæ very fine and more feebly impressed, the intervals mutually equal in width and more feebly convex; met-episterna two and one-half times as long as wide. Length (♀) 7.2 mm.; width 2.6 mm. Washington State. One specimen, without more definite record of locality. *tacomæ* n. sp.

There is an evident bond of affinity uniting all the above species, although this was apparently not suspected by LeConte in the case of *variolata*. The singular ante-median discal foveæ of the pronotum are constantly present in the *bembidioides* section, occasionally appear as a mere minute trace in the *variolata* group and are well developed in *invidiosa* but wholly wanting in the related *tacomæ*; in the latter the strial intervals do not alternate in width and prominence as they do in *invidiosa* and, as stated by Dejean, in the European *bogemanni* Gyll.

It is singular that in a genus so uniform in general structural characters, outline of the prothorax and in other ways, there should be such diversity in the sculpture and lustre of the elytra as observable in *bembidioides*, *quadripunctata*, *variolata* and *obsoleta*, or such violent contrast as in the six large foveiform punctures of *variolata* and the three very fine punctures of *obsoleta*, where they often become subobsolete.*

Agonum Bon.

This genus is difficult to define in accurate terms and is based principally upon a specialization of habitus, due to the broader and more parallel form of the body, relatively wider and more transversely oval prothorax and the marked prevalence, in one of its largest sections, of bright metallic coloration, almost unknown in *Anchomenus*, at any rate as the latter occurs in North America.

* *Obsoleta* occurred during August of a summer which I spent at Bluff Point, near Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, in very great profusion. On one occasion while sitting reading quietly, I felt a mild prick above my foot, and on investigating found that one of these little beetles had bitten me through my stocking, evincing most remarkable enterprise for such a diminutive animal and especially one having so short a head.

There are, however, exceptions as might be expected, the prothorax in *atromicans*, for instance, being noticeably subcordiform, though with broadly rounded or subobsolete basal angles, but in all such cases the relative widths of the prothorax and elytra are the determining factor, and it is but seldom that a species cannot be assigned satisfactorily to either *Anchomenus* or *Agonum*. So in my opinion all the genera of Bonelli are worthy of continuance, at least from the important standpoint of general habitus, and, for taxonomic reasons, it is better so, because to unite all these elements would give us a supergeneric aggregate, so large and heterogeneous as to hamper rather than aid the process of naming what may ultimately prove to be thousands of specific forms. In our fauna four groups are definable as follows:

- Outline elongate-oval; surface convex, pallid, with darker median parts of the disk; elytra with more or less evident scattered interstitial punctures, the dorsal punctures five to eight. Pacific coast regions.
I (*maculicolle*)
- Outline more parallel; surface generally less convex.....2
- 2—Upper surface more or less brilliantly metallic in lustre; dorsal punctures three to about six in number.....II (*cupripenne*)
- Upper surface black and without marked metallic lustre, this however feebly æneous in a few, such as *metallescens* and *renoicum*, the anterior parts often feebly greenish in *placidum* and allied forms and entirely green in *errans*.....3
- 3—Integuments thick; pronotal foveæ as in the *cupripenne* group, at some distance from the sides and not formed partially by the reflexed margin.....III (*melanarium*)
- Integuments thin; pronotal foveæ large, concave, formed externally by the more widely reflexed side margin.....IV (*placidum*)

The second and third groups extend entirely across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the fourth from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains and far into the Sonoran regions of the southwest and Mexico. The *cupripenne* and *melanarium* groups form the larger part of the genus, the others being composed of but few species so far as known.

Group I—*maculicolle*

Subgenus *Leucagonum* nov.

In the fauna of the southern Pacific coast regions there are several distinct species of this group, all formerly confused with *maculicolle*. The comparatively minute *variolum*, of LeConte,

was associated closely with *maculicolle* by that author, but the two are by no means allied and the former species has been assigned above to the genus *Sericoda*. The pronotal foveæ are large, shallow and formed partially by the reflexed margin as in the *placidum* group. *Maculicolle* is a very isolated type of *Agonum* and without doubt demands a separate name, at least of subgeneric weight. The three forms in my collection may be known as follows:

Body stout in form, very variable in size, convex, shining, the elytra feebly alutaceous in the female; color pale flavo-testaceous, the head more or less clouded, the central part of the pronotal disk and a large central elytral area blackish, the elytral plaga unevenly sinuate antero-laterally; under surface dark rufous, with paler legs, the abdomen in great part black; head not elongate, two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, with moderately prominent eyes and short and feeble to obsolete anterior impressions; palpi pale, the last joint subequal to the third or slightly longer; antennæ somewhat longer than the head and prothorax, not very slender, the third joint a little longer than the fourth; prothorax a third to nearly half wider than long, the parallel sides evenly rounded and strongly reflexed; basal angles broadly rounded, the apical only blunt to broadly rounded; anterior impression angulate, feeble, the stria fine; foveæ large, feebly concave, formed partially by the reflexed margin, finely and sparsely punctulate; elytra oblong-oval, broad, barely one-half longer than wide, rather less than one-half wider than the prothorax, the arcuate sides but little more arcuate basally; apex gradually obtusely ogival, the sinus feeble but evident; striae fine, smooth, grooved; intervals wide, varying from perfectly flat to slightly convex, sometimes rather strongly so toward the sides, having small scattered punctures toward the sides of the disk; metepisterna rapidly narrowed, one-half longer than wide; tarsi very feebly grooved externally, the anterior moderately thick in the male. Length (♂ ♀) 8.7–10.7 mm.; width 3.2–4.6 mm. California (San Francisco to San Diego). Abundant.....*maculicolle* Dej.

A—Coloration, lustre and general characters as in *maculicolle* but more abbreviated, with the head relatively somewhat larger, the prothorax more transverse and more widely explanato-reflexed at the sides; elytra not one-half longer than wide; striae very fine; intervals broad, flat, smooth, not evidently punctulate even toward the sides, the third similarly with six distinct punctures. Length (♀) 9.2 mm.; width 3.8 mm. California (Guadalupe Island).....*guadalupe* n. subsp.

Body narrower and much more elongate, similar in coloration and lustre; head two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, the eyes large but only slightly prominent, the anterior impressions obsolete; surface feebly rugulose laterally; palpi pale, the third joint fully as long as the fourth, which is very gradually and finely pointed; antennæ nearly as in the preceding though slightly more slender; prothorax much

less transverse, scarcely more than a fourth wider than long, otherwise nearly similar, the foveæ still less concave; elytra more elongate and more gradually arcuately narrowed behind, scarcely more than a third wider than the prothorax, three-fifths longer than wide, the sinus equally distinct but more oblique; striæ similar, the intervals nearly flat, the third with the usual six punctures; surface with small but very distinct interstitial punctures throughout, equally evident from the sides to the suture; met-episterna nearly similar but less rapidly narrowed from the base; metasternum less evidently punctulate; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated. Length (♂) 9.7 mm.; width 3.6 mm. California (Hoopa Valley, Humboldt Co.).....*angustior* n. sp.

There is marked inconstancy in form and size among the numerous specimens of *maculicolle* at hand, and for this and other reasons this subgenus should be regarded as one of those recently developed plastic groups, like *Brennus* and *Omus*, inhabiting the same regions; *angustior* from more northern parts seems, however, to have become sufficiently isolated to be regarded as a distinct species. The hind wings in this group are completely wanting, there being not even a vestigial remnant, at least in *maculicolle*.

Group II—*cupripenne*

Subgenus *Agonum* in sp.

In general terms there is a rather marked mutual resemblance among the numerous species of the true *Agonum* as here considered. They are all pronouncedly metallic in coloration, and the general form of the body is more subparallel than in the preceding group, where the outline is more oval and convex and the integuments devoid of any vestige of metallic reflection. But in minor characters, such as the number and size of the dorsal punctures of the elytra, there is considerable diversification. A tabular statement of the species is a matter of some difficulty, but perhaps the following arrangement may serve some useful purpose:

- Dorsal punctures of the elytra notably large and impressed.....2
- Dorsal punctures very fine.....3
- 2—Dorsal punctures four in number, very large and foveiform; body rather small, oblong, moderately convex, only moderately shining, black, the upper surface brownish-æneous, broadly bright green toward the sides; under surface metallic green, the legs obscure rufous, the femora greenish-metallic; head green, becoming obscure æneous basally, as wide as long, much narrower than the prothorax, with large and prominent eyes; antennæ slender, half as long as

the body, black, paler at base, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax nearly a third wider than long, parallel, with evenly rounded and finely reflexed sides, the angles broadly rounded; base as wide as the apex, arcuate laterally; surface obscure æneous, green laterally, having transverse rugulæ, obsolete impressions and fine, somewhat abbreviated stria; foveæ short, discal, linear and deeply impressed, smooth; elytra oblong, one-half longer than wide, not quite one-half wider than the prothorax, the feebly arcuate sides more rounded at base; apex gradually obtusely rounded, with feeble sinus; outer green area half the width, the marginal bead bright cupreous; striæ moderate, closely punctulate; intervals flat; foveæ of the third occupying the entire width of the interval; ninth stria very close to the margin; anterior male tarsi moderately dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 7.5-7.8 mm.; width 2.8-3.0 mm. Montreal to North Carolina, also Indiana. Not uncommon in certain localities.....*octopunctatum* Fabr.

Dorsal punctures six or seven; body larger, moderately convex, shining, with dark cupreous lustre; under surface and legs black; head nearly three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, with rather prominent and well developed eyes, the impressions very small, feeble; palpi black, the last joint scarcely as long as the third; antennæ black, not quite half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax a third wider than long, parallel, with evenly arcuate and finely reflexed sides throughout, the angles extremely obtuse and broadly obliterated, except a minute prominence at the setigerous pore; base arcuate laterally, as wide as the moderately sinuate apex, the apical angles with slightly blunt tips; surface with some feeble transverse rugulæ, the impressions obsolete, the stria fine, subentire; foveæ short, linear, discal and deeply impressed, distant from the sides, having a very few indistinct punctures; elytra one-half longer than wide, less than one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel, the moderately arcuate sides more rounded at base; apex gradually rounded, with feeble sinus; surface micro-reticulate and alutaceous (♀), more polished (♂); striæ fine, smooth, grooved; intervals flat; foveæ of the third all on or near the third stria as a rule; met-episterna about twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi distinctly though not widely dilated, with smooth upper surface. Length (♂ ♀) 8.3-9.0 mm.; width 3.3-3.7 mm. California (southern coastal regions),—Dunn. Nine specimens.

pacificum n. sp.

3—Dorsal punctures three in number; third antennal joint more or less evidently longer than the fourth.....4

Dorsal punctures four to six.....8

4—Elytra oval, widest at the middle; body very small, narrower and more convex. Elongate-oval, black and shining, the upper surface bright green throughout, except a feeble coppery lustre on the elytra posteriorly, but not extending to the sides or apex, the foveal region of the pronotum also cupreous; under surface deep black, the legs rufo-piceous; head smooth, three-fourths as wide as the prothorax and not elongate, with well developed and moderately

prominent eyes; impressions small, with fine oblique extension to the anterior superciliary puncture; antennæ black, fully half as long as the body; prothorax over a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides evenly arcuate and finely reflexed, a little more so at base, the angles broadly rounded; base as wide as the feebly sinuate apex; surface with some transverse striæ, the anterior impression linear and distinct, the stria fine, not quite entire; foveæ discal, short, linear, deeply impressed and smooth; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, fully one-half wider than the prothorax, the arcuate sides a little more rounded basally; apex gradually rounded, with barely visible sinus; striæ fine, not deep, impunctate, the intervals flat, the anterior puncture of the third subaxial, the two posterior near the second stria; met-episterna one-half longer than wide; male anterior tarsi only feebly dilated. Length (σ^7) 7.5 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Kansas,—Knaus.....*gemmeum* n. sp.

Elytra oblong, parallel, with more feebly arcuate sides; body broader in form and rather less convex.....5

5—Upper surface intense and uniform bright green throughout, shining, the elytra but little less so in the female; under surface bright greenish-black, the legs black; head two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, with large and moderately prominent eyes, the impressions parallel, irregular; antennæ black, less than half as long as the body; prothorax only a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides evenly arcuate and distinctly and abruptly though not broadly reflexed, the angles broadly rounded; base rather wider than the distinctly sinuate apex; transverse rugulæ distinct, well separated, the impressions obsolete, the stria rather fine but deep; foveæ discal, very short, deeply impressed, faintly and sparsely punctulate; elytra three-fifths to one-half (φ) longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax; sides gradually rounding at base; apex gradually but obtusely rounded, the sinus feeble though evident; striæ fine, extremely minutely, closely punctulate, the intervals flat (φ), nearly so (σ^7), the scutellar long, well impressed; the three dorsal punctures are not very fine and are all more or less axial on the third interval; met-episterna fully twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi very distinctly dilated, smooth and black. Length (σ^7 φ) 9.5–10.0 mm.; width 3.5–3.8 mm. Utah (Stockton), Colorado (Wray),—Shantz, and Oregon (Clackamas Co.).

viridissimum n. sp.

Upper surface more or less diversified with metallic cupreous and green..6

6—Prothorax but slightly wider than long; Atlantic regions. Body oblong-suboval, not very convex, highly polished throughout and bright green above in both sexes, the discal part of the elytra bright cupreous-red; under surface and legs shining, black; head rather distinctly elongate, much narrower than the prothorax, with large but only moderately prominent eyes; antennæ black throughout, scarcely half as long as the body; prothorax a fourth to fifth wider than long, the parallel sides evenly arcuate, sharply but narrowly reflexed, somewhat more widely so at the basal angles, which are broadly rounded, the transverse rugulæ faint; anterior impression

obsolete to evident, the stria fine, the foveæ short, linear, deeply impressed, nearly smooth, attaining the base but as usual remote from the sides; elytra oblong, slightly over one-half longer than wide, somewhat less than one-half wider than the prothorax, the sides gradually more arcuate at base; apex obtusely rounded, the sinus scarcely more than straight; striæ very fine, not evidently punctulate; intervals flat or nearly so, the three punctures of the third distinct, nearly as in the preceding; tarsi and met-episterna almost similar. Length (σ^7 ♀) 7.8–8.8 mm.; width 2.9–3.4 mm. New Jersey and Lake Champlain to Lake Superior and Idaho (Cœur d'Alene). Rather common and extremely active. [*Agonum nitidulum* and *cupreum* Dej.].....**cupripenne** Say

Prothorax relatively shorter, distinctly transverse. Regions from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.....7

7—Form more broadly oblong, larger in size, moderately convex, shining, the elytra alutaceous—faintly (σ^7) but strongly (♀), black, with bright green metallic lustre anteriorly and along the sides of the elytra, the median parts of the latter cupreous; under surface and legs black, with feeble greenish lustre; head three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with rather prominent eyes and nearly obsolete impressions; antennæ black throughout, not half as long as the body; prothorax transverse, fully two-fifths wider than long, the evenly rounded parallel sides moderately reflexed, the angles broadly rounded; apex distinctly sinuate, the surface with feeble distant rugulæ, the impressions obsolete, the median stria fine; foveæ discal, not very long, linear but widely and deeply impressed, the foveal region sparsely punctured; elytra oblong, parallel, one-half longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, rapidly and obtusely rounded at apex; striæ fine with very small and close-set punctures, the intervals flat, the punctures of the third very distinct, the anterior near the third, the two posterior near the second, stria; met-episterna twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi distinctly dilated; apical sinus of the elytra long and feeble though evident. Length (σ^7 ♀) 9.5–10.0 mm.; width 3.7–4.0 mm. British Columbia (Agassiz) to southern Oregon. Eleven examples.....**suffusum** n. sp.

A—Nearly as in *suffusum* but a trifle stouter and differing in having the entire elytral surface green, with almost imperceptible æneous tinge internally, their surface still more opaque in the female; general characters throughout similar, except that the apical elytral sinus is much shorter and very feeble. Length (♀) 9.9 mm.; width 4.2 mm. California (the locality unrecorded),—Knaus.....**latiusculum** n. subsp.

B—Somewhat as in *suffusum* but much smaller and rather less convex, the antennæ not so long and with distinctly more abbreviated joints, the third more evidently longer than the fourth; prothorax similarly transverse and rounded at the sides, but with the basal angles more defined though very obtuse and blunt; elytra opaculate in the female, green throughout, suffused with very feeble æneous tint internally. Length (♀) 8.5 mm.; width 3.4 mm. Utah (Ogden).....**uteanum** n. subsp.

Form narrower, smaller in size, very moderately convex, shining throughout in both sexes, the female elytra faintly alutaceous, black, with green-bronze lustre above, becoming greenish on the anterior part of the head and sides of the pronotum and elytra; under surface and legs black, with very faint greenish lustre; head three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, slightly elongate, with prominent eyes; antennæ black, shorter than in *suffusum*, only slightly longer than the head and prothorax, the latter smaller and less transverse, a third wider than long, otherwise as in *suffusum*, except that the base is still more evidently wider than the apex and the basal angles more definite, though obtuse and blunt; base much less obliquely arcuate at the sides; elytra narrower, nearly three-fifths longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, somewhat less obtusely rounded at apex, with very feeble and much shorter apical sinus; striæ still finer and with minute, close-set punctulation, impressed, the fifth more broadly indented at apical fifth; intervals feebly convex, more distinctly in the male, the punctures of the third not quite so developed and less attached to the striæ; metepisterna not quite twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi moderately dilated, black as usual in this section. Length (♂ ♀) 8.4-9.4 mm.; width 3.3-3.6 mm. California (Truckee). Four examples, taken by the writer.....*sierranum* n. sp.

A—Somewhat similar but broader, bright cupreous throughout above, the elytra feebly alutaceous in the female; striæ still finer and very minutely, closely punctulate, not at all impressed; intervals broader, perfectly flat in the female; punctures of the third subaxial, except the third, which is near the second stria; apical sinus similar. Length (♀) 9.0 mm.; width 3.75 mm. California (Redwood Creek, Humboldt Co.). A single specimen, taken by the writer.....*sequoiarum* n. subsp.

Form shorter, the size still smaller, the surface much flatter, oblong, shining, the elytra not distinctly alutaceous in the female, black, the entire upper surface bright cupreous-red, a little less intense and more æneous at the sides of the elytra; under surface shining, greenish-black, the legs black; head evidently elongate, two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, the eyes well developed though scarcely at all prominent, the impressions short, feeble, parallel; antennæ black, almost half as long as the body; prothorax a third or less wider than long, parallel, with evenly and not strongly arcuate sides, which are rather finely reflexed though becoming broadly so at base, the angles very obtuse, with broadly rounded tip; base as wide as the sinuate apex, oblique at the sides; apical angles only narrowly blunt; anterior impression angularly lineate, distinct, the stria fine; foveæ oval, broadly impressed and nearly smooth, remote from the sides but attaining the base; elytra parallel, short, two-fifths longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, rapidly very obtuse at apex, the sinus long and distinct; sides rather rapidly rounding at base, the striæ very fine, smooth, not punctulate; intervals flat or nearly so, the punctures of the third small, the anterior at the third, the other two at the second, stria;

- met-episterna three-fifths longer than wide. Length (♀) 7.8–8.3 mm.; width 3.1–3.3 mm. California (Truckee)...*tahoense* n. sp.
- 8—Body broader and oblong in form, somewhat as in the preceding section.....9
- Body narrow, notably elongate and more convex, the prothorax relatively wider.....10
- 9—Elytral surface longitudinally feebly swollen along the median line posteriorly, rather depressed, opaculate, shining anteriorly, black, with green metallic lustre, sometimes subcupreous internally on the elytra; under surface black, the legs piceo-rufous; head almost two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, with somewhat prominent eyes, the impressions parallel, with an oblique prolongation toward the eyes; antennæ black, thin, not quite half as long as the body; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, widest before the middle; sides rounded and feebly reflexed throughout, slightly oblique and straighter behind, the angles very obtuse but distinct, the tips often prominent; base feebly oblique at the sides, somewhat wider than the distinctly sinuate apex; impressions feeble, sometimes obsolete, the stria fine, almost entire; foveæ large, broadly impressed, finely and feebly punctulate, separated from the sides but almost attaining the base; elytra oblong, one-half longer than wide, almost two-fifths wider than the prothorax, rapidly obtuse at apex, the sinus rather long and distinct; striæ fine, grooved, smooth, not punctulate; intervals flat in the female, the third with five or six moderate punctures, which are mostly axial; met-episterna twice as long as wide. Length (♀) 9.0–9.7 mm.; width 3.3–3.5 mm.; California (Sta. Clara). Three female examples, sent by Dr. Smith. [*Pl. fallianus* Leng].....*deplanatum* Mén.
- Elytral surface evenly convex posteriorly as usual; upper surface less depressed, shining, the elytra shining (♂) or opaculate (♀), black, the upper surface wholly green or with the sutural parts of the elytra feebly cupreous; under surface black, somewhat viridate, the legs piceo-rufous; head elongate, three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes rather large and prominent; impressions and antennæ nearly as in the preceding; prothorax two-fifths or more wider than long, widest at about the middle, the parallel sides evenly arcuate from apex to base and finely though sharply reflexed; basal angles very obtuse and rounded, never at all prominent at tip; base oblique at the sides, much wider than the rather deeply sinuate apex; surface with transverse rugulæ, the impressions feeble or obsolete, the stria rather fine; foveæ rather short, obtusely linear and deeply impressed, feebly rugulose but not punctate, separated from the base and twice as widely from the sides; elytra one-half longer than wide, somewhat longer in the male, two-fifths—or more (♀)—wider than the prothorax, parallel, rapidly obtuse at apex, the oblique sinus long and feeble; striæ fine, closely micro-punctulate; intervals flat in both sexes, the third with very distinct impressed punctures, about four in number and in general not adhering closely to the striæ; met-episterna fully twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi black and very distinctly dilated. Length

(♂ ♀) 9.0-9.5 mm.; width 3.5-4.0 mm. California (southern),—
Dunn.....*sybariticum* n. sp.

10—Prothorax as wide as the elytra or but just visibly narrower.....11

Prothorax sensibly narrower than the elytra.....13

11—Pronotum punctured and transversely impressed behind. Body elongate, blackish viridi-æneous; prothorax rounded, with narrowly reflexed margins, the basal foveæ punctulate, transversely impressed posteriorly; elytra not at all wider than the prothorax, the striæ deep, impunctate; intervals slightly convex, the third with four or five punctures. Length 8 mm. Jasper House, Rocky Mts.

crassicolle Lec.

Pronotum not punctured or transversely impressed at base.....12

12—Body parallel, somewhat convex, polished, cupreo-æneous, slightly greenish at the base of the head; under surface greenish-black, the legs deep black throughout; head three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, not longer than wide, with large and moderately prominent eyes, the impressions short, wide and faint; palpi and antennæ black, the third antennal joint distinctly longer than the fourth; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the sides rounded and finely reflexed, thicker and more converging basally, the angles broadly rounded; base much narrower than the apex, thickened medially; impressions obsolete, the stria distinct, not quite entire; foveæ large, oval, impressed, rather deep, not punctate; elytra two-thirds longer than wide, scarcely visibly wider than the prothorax, feebly inflated behind, the apex gradually broadly rounded, the sinus long and very faint; surface with numerous small indentations, probably accidental in the type; striæ not very fine, grooved, smooth; intervals flat, the third with four punctures; anterior male tarsi rather strongly dilated. Length (♂) 8.2 mm.; width 3.0 mm. Utah (Douglas).....*longulum* n. sp.

Body parallel, convex, polished and bright greenish æneo-cupreous; elytra cupreous and less shining in the female; under surface and legs as in the preceding; head slightly elongate, with well developed and not very prominent eyes, scarcely three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the impressions very small and almost obsolete; palpi black; antennæ black throughout, only a little longer than the head and prothorax, the third and fourth joints subequal; prothorax transverse, fully two-fifths wider than long; sides as in the preceding; base wider, not thickened medially, obliquely rounded at the sides and about as wide as the sinuate apex; basal angles very broadly, evenly rounded, the thickened margin bearing the setigerous puncture not so inwardly prolonged at base as in *longulum*; surface similar and with feeble transverse rugulæ, but with the foveæ much shallower and feebly rugulose though not visibly punctate; surface at the sides more deplanate toward the reflexed edge; elytra long, fully two-thirds longer than wide and very slightly wider than the prothorax, parallel, not at all inflated posteriorly, the apex more rapidly and obtusely rounded, the oblique sinus not more than straight, the striæ deep, abruptly grooved, impunctate; intervals

nearly flat, the third with four or five punctures. Length (♀) 9.4 mm.; width 3.25 mm. Colorado (Magnolia, Boulder Co.).

parallelum n. sp.

- 13—Elytra shorter, scarcely one-half longer than wide, more oval; body smaller, the head relatively smaller. Form somewhat oval, convex, shining and metallic-greenish, the elytra less shining in the female and more cupreous; under surface and legs as in *longulum*; head slightly elongate, scarcely three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with large though scarcely prominent eyes, the impressions small; antennæ slender, black, not quite half as long as the body; prothorax a fourth wider than long, the parallel sides evenly arcuate and narrowly impressed, the surface deplanate near the margins; basal angles broadly rounded; base as wide as the rather deeply sinuate apex; transverse rugulæ rather strong, the anterior impression feeble but evident; foveæ small, feeble, slightly rugulose, feebly prolonged anteriorly for some distance; elytra oblong-oval, with arcuate sides, gradually but little more arcuate basally, fully two-fifths wider than the prothorax; apex rather rapidly rounding and obtuse, the oblique sinus straight; striæ grooved, impunctate, the intervals nearly flat, the third with four punctures; met-episterna three-fourths longer than wide. Length (♀) 7.0 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Lake Superior (Marquette),—Sherman...*marquettense* n. sp.

Elytra much more elongate, more than one-half longer than wide... 14

- 14—Elytra rather rapidly rounding and somewhat obtuse at apex. Body notably elongate, the upper surface polished, cupreous, the anterior parts with some greenish reflection, the elytra less shining in the female, which is distinctly larger than the male; under surface, legs, antennæ and palpi deep black; head barely longer than wide, less than three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with moderately prominent eyes; antennæ (♂) nearly half as long as the body, shorter (♀); prothorax in general outline as in the preceding species but varying from less than a fourth to fully two-fifths wider than long, the base not quite as wide as the rather deeply sinuate apex; basal angles broadly rounded and with thickened margin which extends inward at base to the inner part of the foveæ, which are shallow, irregularly rounded and feebly rugulose; anterior impression obsolete to distinct; elytra fully three-fifths longer than wide, fully a fourth wider than the prothorax, the parallel sides feebly arcuate, more rounding at base; apical sinus barely more than straight; striæ grooved, smooth; intervals nearly flat, the third with four or five punctures; anterior male tarsi well dilated, smooth. Length (♂ ♀) 8.2–9.0 mm.; width 2.9–3.15 mm. Winnipeg to Lake Superior (several localities) and Arkansas. Abundant. Twenty specimens. [*Pl. protractus* and *chalcus* Lec.].

seminitidum Kirby

- A—Similar in general characters but slightly narrower, polished, darker, viridate anteriorly, the elytra black, with very feeble greenish lustre; antennæ with evidently shorter joints; prothorax shorter, a third wider than long, more narrowed at base, widest more decisively before the middle than in any example of *semi-*

tidum at hand; elytra more gradually rounding behind but otherwise nearly similar in structure. Length (♂) 8.0 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Minnesota (Duluth).....*borealinum* n. subsp.

Elytra very gradually and more strongly rounded at apex.....15

15—Form elongate-suboval, convex, polished, the upper surface blackish, greenish or bluish, sometimes feebly æneous; under surface, legs, antennæ and palpi deep black; head nearly as in the preceding but larger, two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, the small impressions irregular; antennæ nearly half as long as the body in the male; prothorax a fourth to third wider than long, in structure nearly as in the preceding but more narrowed behind, the base obviously narrower than the deeply sinuate apex; elytra more oval and less oblong, the sides distinctly arcuate, slightly over one-half longer than wide and a third wider than the prothorax, very gradually narrowing and less obtusely rounded at apex, the oblique sinus very feeble; striæ rather fine, deeply grooved, smooth; intervals and dorsal punctures as in *seminitidum*; met-episterna three-fourths longer than wide; anterior male tarsi distinctly dilated. Length (♂) 8.7–8.8 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Colorado (Magnolia, Boulder Co.).....*ovalicauda* n. sp.

Form narrower, smaller in size, polished above, in color nearly as in the preceding, but with the anterior parts brighter green and the elytra wholly obscure cupreous, faintly greenish along the side margins; head nearly similar but narrower and somewhat more elongate, the antennal joints distinctly shorter; prothorax a third wider than long, widest before the middle, in this as well as general structure nearly as in the preceding, except that the apex is less deeply sinuate and the basal margin is somewhat thickened medially, but not so conspicuously as in *longulum*, from which this species differs in its smaller size, narrower form and relatively narrower prothorax; foveæ irregularly oval, feebly impressed and more discal than in the other species, being distant from the base as well as sides; elytra shorter, though more than one-half longer than wide, parallel, with nearly straight sides, more rounding at base, fully a third wider than the prothorax, very gradually and somewhat ogivally rounding behind, the sinus not more than straight; striæ finer than in any of the related species, not deep, smooth; intervals nearly flat, the third with four punctures in an anterior and a posterior pair; met-episterna one-half longer than wide; anterior male tarsi distinctly dilated. Length (♂) 7.5 mm.; width 2.65 mm. Colorado. Levette collection.....*esuriale* n. sp.

Perforatus Lec., belongs to the *octopunctatum* and *pacificum* section; it differs in color and lustre from the former and it is smaller than *pacificum* and has only four dorsal punctures. The synonymy given under *seminitidum* is that proposed by LeConte himself, but the type of *cupreum* Dej., as shown by the description

and published dimensions, is merely a more completely cupreous example of *cupripenne* Say, one of which, seemingly similar, lies before me, and the name of Dejean will therefore be found under that species. *Subsericeum* Lec., from Kansas, was held subsequently to be a subspecies of *cupripenne* by LeConte; I have not seen it, but the punctulate pronotal foveæ and opaculate elytra, only slightly wider than the prothorax, indicate that it is certainly a species wholly distinct from *cupripenne*, as in fact the author considered it originally. The species described by LeConte under the name *crassicolle* is characterized in the above table from the original description, as I have not been able to examine an authentic specimen; it seems to be different from any other of the peculiarly narrow subparallel forms among which I have placed it.

Deplanatum is not a preoccupied name in *Agonum*, and I am therefore compelled to reject the name *fallianum* given it by Mr. Leng. The two genera *Agonum* and *Anchomenus*, proposed by Bonelli over one hundred years ago, are distinct and ought not to have been united, but assuming them to be united and that *Anchomenus deplanatus* Chd., should be truly a synonym of *cincticollis*, it seems to me that the disposing of one *deplanatus* by synonymy ought to be enough, and that the older *deplanatus* under these circumstances might have been allowed to remain valid. Simply because two species in one genus have the same name is not adequate cause for the rejection of both of them. This remark applies also to several other changes of name by Mr. Leng. *Elaphrus politus* Lec., for example, disappeared many years ago by synonymy and, this being the case, there is no adequate reason—in spite of committee decisions—for suppressing *politus* Csy. It is irrational to suppose that both species named *politus* have to be eliminated if they are not both actual synonyms of other species. The case is similar regarding *Monocrepidius finitimus* Csy. In these cases the synonymy of the older species is absolute, and therefore the use of the same name as applied to a valid species should not be inhibited, unless it be intended that hereafter species shall be known only by their names alone, the author's name to be permanently omitted; this would however result in much confusion. But, in the case of *Galerita thoracica*, I am not certain that *thoracica* Chev., from Mexico, is a synonym of *erythrodera* Brul., from Cuba

and the Antilles, and it may therefore really be necessary to change the name of *thoracica* Csy.*

Group III—*melanarium*

Subgenus *Melanagonum* nov.

The rather numerous species of this group are, with very few exceptions, of an intense polished black; in *lacustre* (*metallescens* Lec.) and in *mordax*, the elytra become slightly æneous and the entire upper surface is faintly æneous in *renoicum*. So the name adopted seems to be sufficiently warranted. The species are moderate to small in size, with convex surface and more or less strong and usually subimpunctate striæ, the basal thoracic angles always very obtuse and usually broadly rounded, but in a few, such as *melanarium*, the tips of the angles are rather well defined; the sides are regularly rounded as a rule, but in *atomicans* become more oblique and straight posteriorly, giving the prothorax a more subcordate appearance. According to the number of dorsal punctures and degree of reflexion of the thoracic sides, the species may be classified as follows:

Dorsal punctures of the elytra three in number.....	2
Dorsal punctures four or more.....	12

* The principle "Once a synonym always a synonym," adopted by Mr. Leng, of course has no application to the cases mentioned above, except to confirm what I have noted, for if the principle be correct *Elaphrus politus* Lec., having been made a synonym, must always be considered a synonym, which would liberate the name for another species, the ruling that no two names in a genus can be the same, even if one be an absolute and irrefutable synonym, being an invalid dictum, although of course it is desirable not to have two names alike if it can be avoided. But the principle "Once a synonym always a synonym" is eminently fallacious and lies entirely outside the domain of any sort of necessity. Let us assume, for instance, that some inexperienced person, through ignorance or perhaps from pique or some other unworthy motive, takes a notion to unite two genera that have always been regarded as distinct, and in doing so changes the name of a species in one of the genera that has been used also in the other. Shortly thereafter an author, composing a general world-wide monograph of the group, demonstrates that beyond any doubt the two genera are distinct. Now under such conditions is it possible that anyone with definite ideas of justice and propriety, could contend that the name substituted by the said person—it may be to replace a name well known for half a century or more in the literature of the subject—would have to be maintained? But on the principle of "Once a synonym always a synonym" this would have to be done. The absurdity of the thing is self evident. I am not criticizing Mr. Leng in any way, for he has simply adopted as official, a ruling of what necessarily must be a limited coterie, which ruling I personally regard as illogical.

- 2—Elytral striæ finely but evidently punctulate.....3
 Elytral striæ never very evidently punctulate.....6
 3—Base of the prothorax much wider than the deeply and rather narrowly sinuate apex.....4
 Base of the prothorax not or but little wider than the apex, which is relatively wider than in the preceding section.....5
 4—Body rather stout, oblong, convex, deep black and polished in both sexes, the legs piceo-rufous; head three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with rather prominent eyes and moderate impressions, very slightly elongate; palpi blackish and very slender; antennæ black throughout, slender, more than half as long as the body, the third joint not quite as long as the fourth; prothorax a third wider than long, the parallel sides rather strongly, evenly rounded throughout and well reflexed, more widely and strongly so at base, the angles very obtuse and blunt, often rather well defined at tip; base broadly arcuate laterally; impressions feebly traceable, the stria fine, entire; foveæ rugulose, broadly linear, short and deeply impressed, well separated from the reflexed sides; elytra one-half longer than wide to somewhat less, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, the parallel sides more rounded at base; apex gradually broadly ogival, with rather short and feeble sinus; striæ moderately coarse, impressed, more deeply so toward apex, the intervals distinctly convex, the third with the punctures moderate, the two anterior usually near the third stria, the third near the second; met-episterna twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi pale and only very slightly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 8.0–9.7 mm.; width 3.4–3.8 mm. Connecticut to Idaho (Cœur d'Alene). Abundant. [*Pl. maurus* Hald.; *scutellaris* Say, is said to be the same by LeConte].....**melanarium** Dej.
 Body in form, size, color, lustre and striation almost as in *melanarium* but somewhat broader, with the prothorax more transverse and with much more strongly arcuate sides and more obliterated basal angles; oblong-suboval, rather convex, polished, deep black; head rather elongate, much narrower than the prothorax, with the eyes not so large as in *melanarium* and very much less convex, not at all prominent; antennæ nearly similar; prothorax a third wider than long, widest at the middle, the sides, strongly, subevenly arcuate, the basal angles very broadly rounded and obliterated; base arcuate; margins broadly reflexed, more strongly at base, the foveæ broadly impressed, nearly smooth, with a deeper lineate part widely separated from the sides; impressions and stria nearly as in *melanarium*; elytra as in the preceding in form, relative proportions and striation. Length (♀) 9.0 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Massachusetts,—Leng. [*Pl. lævis* || Lec.].....**molestum** Lec.
 Body narrower than in either of the preceding, with smoother and somewhat bronzy elytra, having much finer striæ and flat intervals; deep black, polished, the legs and epipleura with somewhat rufopiceous tinge, the elytra obscurely bronzed; head not three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, rather elongate, with remarkably convex and prominent eyes, the anterior impressions small; antennæ long and slender, deep black throughout; prothorax a third wider than long,

widest at about the middle but notably and gradually narrowing anteriorly, evenly and moderately arcuate, broadly but not strongly reflexed, barely at all more so at the basal angles, which are obtuse and rounded, less evident than in *melanarium* but much more so than in *molestum*; foveæ large, broad, very feebly impressed, the inner more lineate part feebly and obtusely impressed, the surface latero-basally very feebly subrugulose; elytra one-half longer than wide, one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel, with feebly arcuate sides, which are rounded at base; apex rather rapidly rounding, the sinus feeble; striæ fine, not impressed, having very fine and not very close-set punctulation; the striæ become sensibly and rather broadly impressed both basally and at apex; intervals flat, the second and third punctures near the second stria; anterior male tarsi narrowly dilated. Length (♂) 8.7 mm.; width 3.5 mm. Wisconsin (Beaver Dam). Communicated by Mr. Leng.

mordax n. sp.

Body somewhat as in *molestum* but narrower and more parallel, notably convex, highly polished and deep black throughout, the legs black; head moderate, scarcely four-sevenths as wide as the prothorax, slightly elongate, triangular, with large and moderately prominent eyes; surface smooth, the anterior impressions rather long, obtuse; antennæ slender, deep black, not quite half as long as the body, much shorter than in *molestum*; prothorax nearly as in the latter and transversely oval but shorter, one-half wider than long, the parallel sides strongly and evenly arcuate and widely reflexed, the edge thickened and more elevated about the broadly rounded basal angles; surface smooth, with a few transverse rugulæ medially, without distinct transverse impressions, with a few scattered punctures near the basal angles and along the marginal reflexure; basal foveæ elongate-oval, moderately deep, remote from the sides; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, barely a fourth wider than the prothorax, the sides feebly arcuate, gradually rounding behind, not very rapidly rounding at the humeri; striæ moderate, rather deep, closely micro-punctulate; intervals broadly convex; dorsal foveæ rather strong, impressed, all three adjoining the third stria; anterior male tarsi with the first three joints very distinctly dilated. Length (♂) 9.2 mm.; width 3.7 mm. Washington State (Wilbur),

—J. A. Hyslop. **hyslopi** n. sp.

5—Form, coloration and lustre somewhat as in *melanarium*, the head two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, slightly elongate, the eyes large though only moderately prominent, the impressions distinct, oblique and finer behind; antennæ nearly similar and slender, but with the joints notably shorter; prothorax relatively smaller and much less transverse, scarcely a fifth wider than long, the sides and general structure similar, but with the base subequal to the apex and the basal angles more obliterated and rounded; elytra less than one-half longer than wide, fully one-half wider than the prothorax, the parallel sides more arcuate, though rather rapidly rounding at base, the apex nearly similar, but with the sinus feebler and scarcely

- more than straight; striation and intervals nearly as in *melanarium*, the scutellar stria shorter, the scutellum smaller; ninth stria similarly very close to the margin. Length (♀) 8.4 mm.; width 3.3 mm. New York (West Point),—Wirt Robinson... *militare* n. sp.
- Form narrower, subparallel, the coloration and lustre almost similar; head almost as in *militare*, evidently elongate, the large eyes moderately prominent; antennæ slender, black, more than half as long as the body; prothorax a fourth to nearly a third wider than long, the parallel sides strongly, evenly rounded and well reflexed, less abruptly more broadly so basally than in *melanarium*, the basal angles very much more broadly rounded and obliterated; base only slightly wider than the apex, broadly, evenly arcuate; surface nearly similar but with the foveæ larger, more diffuse, almost extending to the reflexed margin and smoother, less rugulose and inwardly less deep; elytra narrower, one-half to three-fifths longer than wide, parallel, with the sides scarcely arcuate, rounded at base; apex gradually obtusely ogival, the sinus long and feeble but evident; striæ less impressed, becoming more so in a less conspicuous manner and for a shorter distance at apex, the intervals flat to feebly convex; sexual characters nearly similar. Length (♂ ♀) 8.5–8.7 mm.; width 3.15–3.3 mm. New York (Bluff Point, Lake Champlain). Three examples..... *tenue* Lec.
- 6—Elytra distinctly æneous in lustre. Body oblong, black and rather convex, polished throughout in both sexes, the under surface and entire legs deep black; head slightly elongate, three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, with rather prominent eyes; antennæ deep black, distinctly less than half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax two-fifths wider than long, parallel, with evenly and rather strongly arcuate sides, widest at the middle; angles very broadly rounded; base somewhat wider than the deeply sinuate apex, arcuate laterally and not margined except laterally; anterior impression distinct, the stria very fine; margins very finely reflexed throughout but with the adjacent surface deplanate; foveæ smooth, lineate, very deeply impressed, the surface thence to the sides convexly tumid; elytra one-half longer than wide, nearly one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel, the sides more arcuate at base; apex rather obtusely rounded, the sinus rather long and distinct; striæ fine, feebly impressed, extremely minutely, indistinctly punctulate, slightly more impressed at apex, the fifth usually more indented near apical fourth; intervals feebly convex, the two posterior punctures axial; anterior male tarsi only slightly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 7.8–8.2 mm.; width 3.2–3.3 mm. Lake Superior (Duluth, Bayfield and Marquette). [*Pl. metallescens* || Lec.]..... *lacustre* n. n.
- Elytra without pronounced æneous lustre..... 7
- 7—Elytra but little wider than the prothorax. Body oblong, rather convex, polished, deep black, the legs, tarsi and palpi also black as usual in this section; head unusually small, but little over half as wide as the prothorax, slightly elongate, with moderate and not very prominent eyes; antennæ black, almost half as long as the

body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax large, scarcely a third wider than long, the parallel sides very evenly and rather strongly arcuate, the angles very broadly rounded and obliterated; base much wider than the relatively narrow and deeply sinuate apex, gradually arcuate laterally, finely margined; side margins widely and strongly reflexed, a little more so basally; impressions obsolete, the stria very fine; foveæ discal, short, linear and deeply impressed, lying just within a feeble convexity of the surface, only very feebly, transversely rugulose; elytra oblong, slightly dilated behind, somewhat less than one-half longer than wide, not quite a third wider than the prothorax, gradually evenly rounded at apex, the sinus scarcely more than straight; striæ fine, nearly smooth; intervals almost flat, the anterior puncture at the third stria, the two posterior somewhat axial, although variable in position. Length (♀) 8.0 mm.; width 3.28 mm. Lake Superior (Marquette). [*Pl. atratus* || Lec.].....*mutatum* G. & H.

Elytra much more conspicuously wider than the prothorax.....8

8—Elytra black, sometimes very faintly bronzed in *harrisi*.....9

Elytra somewhat piceous in color.....11

9—Form oblong, larger in size. Body and legs deep black, polished in both sexes, the elytra sometimes with very feeble bronzy lustre; head rather large, with large and somewhat prominent eyes, almost two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, evidently elongate; antennæ long, slender, over half as long as the body (♂), shorter (♀), the third joint shorter than the fourth; prothorax nearly two-fifths wider than long, the evenly rounded and parallel sides distinctly reflexed, a little more so basally, the angles very obtuse, broadly rounded at tip; base distinctly wider than the sinuate apex, arcuate laterally, the marginal bead obsolete medially; impressions subobsolete, the stria very fine, not entire; foveæ elongate-suboval, very shallow, not quite smooth, the surface thence to the sides with a small and very feeble convexity; elytra rather elongate, fully three-fifths longer than wide, not quite one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel, gradually rounded at apex, the sinus long, oblique, scarcely more than straight; striæ fine, almost imperceptibly punctulate, scarcely impressed, the fifth—often at base and near apical fifth—more indented; intervals feebly convex to flat, the anterior puncture at the third stria, the other two generally near the second; anterior male tarsi feebly dilated, sometimes pallescent. Length (♂ ♀) 8.3–9.7 mm.; width 3.25–3.9 mm. Rhode Island to Lake Superior. Black Hills and Saskatchewan,—LeConte. Abundant. [*Pl. corvus* Lec.].....*harrisi* Lec.

Form oblong, much smaller in size and of narrower outline. Deep polished black throughout, only moderately convex, the legs partially picescent; head triangular and only slightly elongate, three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes well developed but only moderately prominent; antennæ slender, black throughout, half as long as the body; prothorax a third wider than long, widest at the middle, with evenly and moderately arcuate, widely but not strongly reflexed sides, becoming more strongly reflexed at the basal angles, which

are broadly rounded and almost obliterated; base broadly arcuate, a little wider than the distinctly sinuate apex; edges thickened about the basal angles; foveæ very shallow and broad, less shining though scarcely rugose, having a small lineate and more impressed part internally; anterior impression feeble; elytra parallel, with very feebly arcuate sides, rounded at base, almost one-half longer than wide, fully two-fifths wider than the prothorax; apex gradually arcuately narrowing, the sinus distinct, rather short; striæ smooth, not fine, deep, not much more impressed apically; intervals not quite flat, the three punctures all near the third stria. Length 8.0 mm.; width 2.8 mm. A single example, sent by Mr. Leng as probably having been taken somewhere in British America.

æthiops n. sp.

Form ventricose, much smaller in size. 10

10—Body moderately stout, convex, polished, black in both sexes; legs and tarsi black, with short fulvous setæ; head three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, rather elongate, with well developed and rather prominent eyes, the palpi black, slender; impressions broad and rather deep; antennæ black, slender, more than half as long as the body, the third joint a little shorter than the fourth; prothorax a third to two-fifths wider than long, the strongly rounded parallel sides narrowly reflexed anteriorly, gradually more broadly thence posteriorly, strongly reflexed at base, the angles broadly rounded; base not or but slightly wider than the sinuate apex, not margined medially, arcuate laterally; surface very nearly as in *harrisi*, the foveæ deeper and nearly smooth, the surface laterally very feebly convex; apical angles very blunt at tip; elytra more oval, shorter, not one-half longer than wide, gradually rounding behind the middle, the sinus long but very faint; sides more arcuate; striæ fine, distinctly impressed, almost smooth, deeper at apex; intervals broadly convex; two anterior punctures near the third stria, the third near the second; ninth stria half as far from the edge as from the eighth; anterior male tarsi rather distinctly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 7.7–7.9 mm.; width 3.2–3.3 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck). Three specimens. *fidele* n. sp.

Body somewhat as in *fidele* but still more ventricose and with smaller prothorax, similar in coloration and lustre; head similar but relatively larger, almost two-thirds as wide as the prothorax; antennæ slightly shorter, though fully half as long as the body, the joints shorter, the third and fourth more nearly equal; prothorax relatively smaller and less transverse, scarcely more than a fourth wider than long, otherwise similar, except that the sides are rather less strongly arcuate; base barely wider than the apex, with very broadly rounded and similarly reflexed angles, the foveæ similar and notably deep, nearly smooth, the surface thence to the sides flat and more rugulose than in *fidele*; elytra nearly similar in form and striation but fully three-fifths wider than the prothorax, the sinus very feeble, more abruptly oblique, the external curvature being narrower than in *fidele*; striæ still more impressed, stronger; intervals rather strongly convex, the three dorsal punctures similarly situated; anterior

male tarsi piceous, moderately dilated. Length (♂) 7.3-7.7 mm.; width 3.0-3.1 mm. Lake Superior (Marquette and Bayfield).

subinflatum n. sp.

- 11—Form elongate-suboval, rather convex, shining, black, the margins of the prothorax feebly picescent, the elytra dark piceous; under surface black, the legs dark rufous; head moderate but with notably prominent eyes; antennæ slender, piceous-black, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax moderate, parallel, with arcuate and finely but abruptly reflexed sides, evidently more reflexed basally, the angles broadly obtuse, with rounded tips; base slightly wider than the rather feebly sinuate apex, arcuate laterally; impressions sub-obsolete, the stria very fine; surface with feeble transverse rugulæ, broadly deplanate and finely rugulose postero-laterally, the foveæ small, very feeble and at lateral fourth; elytra elongate-oval, three-fifths longer than wide, about one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel, with broadly arcuate sides and obtusely rounded at apex, with the sinus distinct; striæ rather fine but deep, smooth, deeper at apex; intervals not quite flat, the three punctures all near the third stria; met-episterna three-fourths longer than wide; anterior male tarsi very distinctly dilated. Length (♂) 8.0 mm.; width 3.0 mm. New Jersey. [*Pl. propinquus* G. & H.]... **piceum** Lec.

Form still narrower and the smallest of the subgenus, convex, shining, black, the elytra dark piceous; under surface black, the legs and epipleura rufous; head small though nearly two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, with rather prominent eyes, slightly elongate, the impressions narrow, arcuate and feeble; palpi piceous; antennæ black, with paler basal joint, slender, half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax a fourth or fifth wider than long, the parallel sides evenly and moderately arcuate, finely reflexed, only very little more so at base, the angles obtuse but with the tips well defined and not rounded; base arcuate at the sides, slightly wider than the rather deeply sinuate apex; both impressions are easily traceable though feeble, the stria fine, impressed; surface declivous to the fine reflexed margins; foveæ moderate, elongate-oval, rather well impressed and very feebly rugulose, the lateral surface nearly flat; elytra scarcely one-half longer than wide, not quite one-half wider than the prothorax, very feebly inflated behind the middle, the apex gradually ogival in nearly posterior half, the oblique sinus feeble; striæ unusually fine and shallow, smooth, only a little stronger at apex; intervals flat, the anterior puncture at the third, the posterior at the second, and the middle puncture axial in the type; met-episterna about twice as long as wide; anterior male tarsi extremely feebly dilated. Length (♂) 6.5 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Montana (Kalispell),—Wickham..... **humile** n. sp.

Form somewhat as in *humile* but stouter and with more impressed elytral striæ, especially toward the suture, the head and prothorax broader, shining, black, the elytra nearly black, having only the feeblest piceous tinge; under surface black, the epipleura and legs piceo-rufous; head elongate, two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, the eyes well developed but only slightly convex; surface smooth, with

a few feeble longitudinal plicæ at the sides, the anterior impressions short, shallow; antennæ black, distinctly more than half as long as the body; prothorax not quite a third wider than long, in general outline and other characters nearly as in *humile*, except that the basal foveæ are larger and more broadly impressed, finely and feebly rugulose; elytra oblong, rather convex, rounding in about apical third, the sides rapidly rounded at base, more so than in *humile*, two-fifths longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax; striæ not very fine, rather deep, smooth and impunctate, the intervals broadly convex, the striæ not so fine, smoother and deeper than in *humile*, the three dorsal punctures as usual; anterior male tarsi very narrow, scarcely at all dilated though squamulose beneath. Length (♂ ♀) 6.2–6.9 mm.; width 2.6–2.85 mm. Washington State (Wilbur).—Hyslop. Communicated by Mr. Wade. Four examples.....*insueta* n. sp.

- 12—Prothorax strongly transverse and with parallel and strongly rounded, broadly reflexed sides. Body stout and oblong, rather strongly convex, deep black throughout the body and all appendages, shining; head relatively small, but little over half as wide as the prothorax, slightly elongate and with prominent eyes; impressions elongate, slightly oblique; antennæ barely longer than the head and prothorax, the third joint just visibly shorter than the fourth; prothorax nearly one-half wider than long, parallel, widest at the middle, with strongly and evenly rounded sides, the angles very broadly rounded; base arcuate laterally, much wider than the deeply sinuate apex; impressions barely traceable, the stria fine; foveæ elongate, deeply impressed, sparsely punctate, the surface thence to the sides—which are but little more reflexed basally—nearly flat and sparsely punctate, the punctures extending along the reflexed side margins almost to the apex; elytra oblong, nearly three-fifths longer than wide, less than one-half wider than the prothorax, the nearly straight sides rounded basally; apex very rapidly obtuse, with rather short and feeble sinus; striæ fine, impunctate, impressed, strongly and more coarsely so at apex, the fifth indented at apical fifth; intervals broadly convex, the third with four or five punctures; met-episterna twice as long as wide; tarsi slender, deeply sulcate laterally. Length (♀) 9.4 mm.; width 4.0 mm. Minnesota (Duluth). A single example, taken by the writer.....*debiliceps* n. sp.

Prothorax but slightly transverse, generally widest somewhat before the middle. Pacific coast regions.....13

- 13—Elytra notably short, about two-fifths longer than wide; surface obscurely æneous. Body short, oblong, only moderately convex, black, the appendages black, the palpi pallescent apically; surface shining, the elytra rather alutaceous; head rather large, fully three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the eyes moderate, the impressions feeble; front with two feeble rounded impressions between the eyes; antennæ slightly less than half as long as the body; prothorax large, nearly two-fifths wider than long, the sides broadly arcuate, a little straighter basally, finely reflexed, but little more so basally,

the angles notably obtuse though bluntly evident; base arcuate laterally, wider than the deeply sinuate apex; surface with some feeble transverse rugulæ, the impressions barely traceable, the margins rather broadly declivo-explanate, not punctate; foveæ elongate, moderately impressed, the surface thence laterally with a feeble convexity; elytra barely a third wider than the prothorax, oblong, rapidly obtuse at apex, the sinus long and distinct; striæ fine, nearly smooth, not impressed and not much stronger apically, the ninth almost midway between the edge and the eighth; intervals wide, flat, the third with five or six punctures. Length (♀) 8.5 mm.; width 3.5 mm. California (Lake Tahoe).....**breviusculum** n. sp.

Elytra more elongate, at least one-half longer than wide.....14

- 14—Body notably small in size, slender. Rather convex, black, with obscure æneous lustre dorsally, polished; head scarcely longer than wide, with moderate eyes, four-sevenths as wide as the prothorax; front with two small deep punctiform impressions between the eyes; antennæ almost half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax only about a fourth wider than long, with the sides subevenly and moderately arcuate throughout, though widest slightly before the middle; basal angles broadly rounded and subobliterated; edges finely reflexed, evidently more so about the basal parts; impressions shallow but evident, the stria fine, somewhat impressed; foveæ large, elongate and moderately deep, rugulose, traceable well beyond the middle; base barely wider than the moderately sinuate apex; elytra one-half longer than wide, scarcely two-fifths wider than the prothorax, gradually and evenly rounding in about apical third, the sinus distinct; striæ moderate, grooved, not quite smooth, only very little stronger at apex; intervals flat throughout the length and width, the third with about five punctures; mesosternum punctured laterally; met-episterna small, one-half longer than wide; anterior male tarsi distinctly dilated. Length (♂) 7.5 mm.; width 2.8 mm. Nevada (Reno). One example, taken by the writer.....**pertinax** n. sp.

Body larger, relatively more ventricose except in *atromicans*.....15

- 15—Body subparallel and feebly convex; prothorax swollen at the sides, which become notably oblique and straight in nearly basal half. Deep black and without trace of metallic lustre, the upper surface rather flat; head triangular, with somewhat large and prominent eyes, three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, the interocular foveiform impressions very small and feeble; antennæ nearly half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal; prothorax a third wider than long, widest and with well rounded sides near apical two-fifths; basal angles broadly rounded; side margins somewhat broadly reflexed throughout and obsoletely punctate; transverse impressions obsolescent; foveæ oval, rather deep, rugulose, not anteriorly prolonged, the surface thence toward the sides very distinctly and longitudinally swollen; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, between a third and two-fifths wider than the prothorax, rather rapidly obtuse at apex, with long and distinct sinus, the sides posteriorly rather widely declivo-deplanate and less shining;

- striae moderate, grooved, smooth, not distinctly deeper apically; intervals flat, the third with five punctures. Length (♂) 8.5 mm.; width 3.1 mm. A single example, without label, from the Levette collection and possibly taken in Colorado. *atromicans* n. sp.
- Body more or less ventricose and more convex, the prothorax more evenly rounded at the sides, sometimes slightly oblique behind the middle but never so conspicuously as in *atromicans*. 16
- 16—Form rather narrow and elongate (♂), much stouter (♀), deep black, the male more or less æneous above, shining, the female elytra feebly alutaceous; head rather elongate, much narrower than the prothorax, with large and rather prominent eyes, the two interocular punctiform foveae obsolete; antennae slender, nearly half as long as the body, the third and fourth joints subequal; prothorax parallel, with subevenly and very moderately arcuate, narrowly reflexed sides, which are slightly more reflexed at base, the angles very obtuse and broadly rounded; base arcuate laterally, but little wider than the rather deeply sinuate apex; impressions feeble to obsolete, the stria distinct; surface declivous toward the reflexed margins; foveae elongate, sublinear, deeply impressed, feebly rugulose, traceable to or beyond the middle; surface between the foveae and the sides flat; elytra parallel, three-fifths longer than wide, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, rather obtusely rounded at apex, with long and distinct sinus; striae moderate, grooved, nearly smooth, not deeper at apex; intervals very nearly flat throughout, the third with four or five punctures; anterior male tarsi very distinctly dilated. Female much stouter, blacker, not æneous, more ventricose; antennae shorter, the prothorax shorter and broader, usually more oblique posteriorly; elytra not quite one-half longer than wide, rather more than one-half wider than the prothorax, the striae and intervals similar, the third interval with six punctures. Length (♂) 8.8–9.2, (♀) 9.0–9.6 mm.; width (♂) 3.1–3.4 mm., (♀) 3.6–3.8 mm. California (San Francisco to Humboldt and also Lake Tahoe). Abundant. [*Ag. famelicum* Mén. (♂), *brevicollis* Dej. (♀), *robustum* Mots.]. . . . *fossigerum* Dej.
- Form in the female somewhat as in *fossigerum* (♀) but still a little stouter, deep black, shining, the elytra opaculate; head and antennae nearly as in *fossigerum*; prothorax more quadrate, the sides less oblique behind the middle and evenly, moderately arcuate, only about a fourth wider than long, the basal angles broadly obtuse, rounded; base subequal to the deeply sinuate apex, more oblique at the sides than in the preceding; surface similarly with feeble transverse rugulae, feeble impressions and fine median stria; foveae more widely and feebly impressed, more rugulose and opaculate, with the bottom more finely linear, similarly traceable to the middle of the length; surface thence to the sides perfectly flat; side margins finely reflexed, a little more so at base; elytra nearly one-half longer than wide, not quite one-half wider than the prothorax, somewhat more gradually rounded behind, the sinus distinct; sides rather less rapidly rounded at base; striation nearly similar, the intervals slightly less flat, the third with five punctures; meso-

sternum finely, closely punctate in the concave lateral part; met-episterna nearly twice as long as wide. Length (♀) 9.2-9.6 mm.; width 3.75-3.8 mm. California (Sta. Cruz). Two examples, taken by the writer.....**vegetum** n. sp.

Form in the male relatively stouter and more ventricose than in the male of *fossigerum* and deep black throughout, smaller in size and with slightly shorter elytra, shining throughout, without trace of æneous lustre; head moderate, three-fifths as wide as the prothorax, slightly elongate, with somewhat prominent eyes, the impressions shallow, oblique posteriorly; antennæ a little less than half as long as the body in the male, the third joint just visibly longer than the fourth; prothorax only a fifth or sixth wider than long, faintly widest before the middle, the sides feebly arcuate, a little straighter posteriorly, finely reflexed, gradually a little more so basally, the angles broadly rounded; base scarcely wider than the feebly sinuate apex, strongly and obliquely rounded at the sides; latero-basal part not quite flat, finely punctate; foveæ linear, very deep, not anteriorly prolonged; elytra less than one-half longer than wide, two-thirds wider than the prothorax, very feebly inflated behind the middle, obtusely rounded at apex, with distinct sinus; striæ moderate, feebly impressed; intervals slightly convex, the third with four to five punctures; anterior male tarsi very distinctly dilated. Length (♂) 8.2 mm.; width 3.2 mm. Oregon (The Dalles).—Wickham.....**columbicum** n. sp.

Form shorter and stouter than in *fossigerum* and of smaller size, deep black in both sexes, the elytra shining in female as well as male; head somewhat as in the others of this section, but with the impressions feeble, irregular and scarcely determinable; front feebly rugulose laterally; antennæ about half as long as the body in both sexes; prothorax a fourth to third wider than long, widest at about the middle, the parallel sides moderately and subevenly arcuate, finely reflexed, gradually slightly more so basally, the angles obtuse and rounded, sometimes very broadly rounded and obsolete; base rounded and margined laterally, barely wider than the moderately sinuate apex; impressions obsolete, the stria fine; foveæ sublinear, deeply and broadly impressed, traceable to the middle, the surface thence to the sides rather conspicuously tumid; elytra about one-half longer than wide, subinflated posteriorly, two-fifths wider than the prothorax, rapidly obtusely rounded at apex, with long and very feeble sinus; striæ moderate, smooth, the intervals feebly convex, nearly flat in the female, the third with five or six punctures; anterior male tarsi moderately dilated, less widely than in *fossigerum*. Length (♂ ♀) 8.0-9.0 mm.; width 3.2-3.75 mm. California (Redwood Creek, Humboldt Co. and at Dunsmuir, Siskiyou Co.). Five examples.....**tumidulum** n. sp.

The synonymy given under *harrisi* seems to be correct, but *carbo* Lec., may be something different, especially peculiar in the thoracic side margins, which are said to be extremely finely reflexed;

it is from the northern shore of Lake Superior. *Affine* Kirby, also seems to be different, as Kirby states that the thoracic margins are not reflexed at base and that the foveæ are large, deep and circular; it is 8 mm. in length and the locality is not recorded; it is said that the three dorsal punctures are placed as in *harrisi* and the species is doubtless closely allied. *Piceum* Lec., is a valid name in *Agonum*, as the previously described *Platynus piceus* Dej., is a true *Platynus*, with the elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax; so I have not adopted *propinquum*, substituted for it by Gemminger and Harold. The name *atratum* Lec., is however preoccupied in *Agonum*, and we must therefore adopt *mutatum* G. & H., which name was overlooked by LeConte in his Brooklyn revision. The name *molestum* Lec., is substituted above for *lave*, for, as this name had been used two or three times before, it is possible that some one of them may be valid in *Agonum*. In this case it may be necessary to change the name of *molestus* Mots., from Kamschatka. *Agonum metallescens* Dej., is a variety of *viduum*, noted by the author as occurring in Croatia; this it would appear must invalidate the name *metallescens* Lec., and I have therefore changed the latter to *lacustre*, as above.

In *fossigerum* Dej., there is a very exceptional sexual inconsistency in form and lustre, resulting in some synonymy as shown; *pertinax* is an allied but much smaller and still more slender species, differing, besides, in the notably shorter antennal joints. In *tumidulum* the form of the body is stouter than in *fossigerum*, the size smaller and the sexual differences less pronounced; it differs from either *fossigerum* or *vegetum* in having a pronounced protuberance of the surface between the pronotal foveæ and the sides. *Vegetum* differs from *fossigerum* in the feebly impressed pronotal foveæ and less oblique sides posteriorly. *Columbicum* is a smaller species, with shorter elytra and more abbreviated antennal joints; it has the surface between the foveæ and the sides nearly flat.

I have been unable to identify the species described by Dejean under the name *Agonum mærens*, and at first thought that *mordax*, described above, might be a correct determination of it, as the elytral striæ are similarly very fine and the intervals flat as stated by Dejean; but, the assertions that *mærens* has no suggestion of bronze tint, which is very apparent on the elytra of *mordax*, that

the thoracic sides are brownish and less rounded than in *melanarium* and that the hind angles are less rounded, from which it may be inferred that they are rather sharply defined, and further that the legs and antennæ are blackish-brown, seem to preclude any such identity. In dimensions *mærens* must be rather small, if measured correctly, although it was the habit of Dejean to understate, as it was of LeConte to overstate, these characters; *mærens* is said to be 7.5 by 3.3 mm. in length and width. Its exact habitat is unknown.

Group IV—*placidum*

Subgenus *Paragonum* nov.

The few species of this subgeneric group resemble some forms of the preceding subgenus in general characters, but the integuments are thinner and the pronotal foveæ are large, concave and extend to the sides, the strongly reflexed margin forming the outer wall of the foveæ, a structure wholly different from anything observable in *Melanagonum*. There are three very distinctly differentiated species and some minor taxonomic forms as follows:

Dorsal punctures of the elytra very fine, five in number, rarely four or six. Body oblong, moderately convex, polished black in the male, the female elytra alutaceous to subopaque; anterior parts sometimes faintly greenish; legs piceo-rufous; head rather small, with well developed and rather prominent eyes, the impressions short but deep and with finer oblique posterior prolongation; antennæ slender, half as long as the body or nearly, blackish-piceous, the basal joint pale, the third and fourth equal; prothorax a fourth to third wider than long, the sides parallel, evenly and rather strongly rounded and strongly reflexed, especially toward base, the edge very thin; angles broadly obtuse and rounded; base rounded laterally, distinctly wider than the deeply sinuate apex; anterior impression rather evident, the stria fine; foveæ large, concave, feebly rugulose, not prolonged anteriorly; elytra nearly three-fifths longer than wide, not quite one-half wider than the prothorax, very gradually rounded behind, with feeble sinus; striæ fine, smooth; intervals flat or nearly so, the three anterior punctures at the third, the two posterior at the second, stria; tarsi slender, the external sulcus deep, the anterior distinctly dilated in the male; hind wings well developed. Length (♂ ♀) 7.5–8.8 mm.; width 2.9–3.4 mm. Rhode Island to Lake Superior, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. Very abundant. [*Ag. morosum* Dej.].....*placidum* Say

A—Closely related to *placidum* but a little larger and notably broader, the female elytra more densely opaque as a rule and more obtusely rounded at apex; hind body and met-episterna relatively less

elongate, the elytra (♀) not over one-half longer than wide. Length (♂ ♀) 8.0–8.8 mm.; width 3.1–3.7 mm. Colorado (Boulder Co.), New Mexico and northern Mexico.

amplior n. subsp.

B—Almost similar to *placidum* but smaller and rather less elongate, blue-black, the female elytra densely opaque; general characters as in *placidum*, the pronotal foveæ less deeply concave, with rather flatter floor and densely punctulate or minutely rugose; elytra nearly similar in outline, striation and dorsal punctures; anterior male tarsi distinctly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 7.3–7.7 mm.; width 3.0–3.2 mm. Mexico (Amecameca). Three examples.....**aztecanum* n. subsp.

C—Similar to *placidum* but narrower and relatively more elongate, with broader head and rather larger eyes; antennæ similar and with the third joint evidently longer than the fourth; prothorax nearly similar but not quite so abbreviated; elytra narrower, oval, about two-fifths wider than the prothorax, of a more brownish black than in *placidum*; striæ smooth, extremely fine, the intervals perfectly flat, the four dorsal punctures very fine, the two anterior at the third, the others at the second, stria. Length (♂) 7.8 mm.; width 2.75 mm. New Hampshire.

citatum n. subsp.

Dorsal punctures three in number and less minute.....2

2—Form oblong, rather more convex, highly polished throughout, deep black, the thoracic reflexed margins feebly diaphanous; legs and tarsi deep black; elytra not in the least less polished in the female; head rather small, slightly more than half as wide as the prothorax, elongate, with well developed and very prominent eyes; impressions as in *placidum*; antennæ very slender, more than half as long as the body, black, the basal joint piceous, the third and fourth equal; prothorax exactly as in *placidum* in outline and in the strongly reflexed margins, the basal angles more definite though obtuse; base, apex and general surface similar, except that the large and deeply concave foveæ are nearly smooth and rather more traceable anteriorly; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually rounded behind, the sinus long and evident; sides somewhat rapidly rounded at base; striæ very fine, scarcely different at apex and with very minute and close-set punctulation throughout; intervals flat or nearly so, the anterior puncture near the third, the two posterior near the second, stria; met-episterna twice as long as wide; tarsi very slender, with coarse deep sulci. Length (♀) 7.7–8.7 mm.; width 2.8–3.3 mm. Alabama (Salco and Mt. Vernon),—Löding.....*collare* Say

Form less stout, moderately convex, bright metallic green throughout above, shining, the elytra somewhat less so; under surface and epipleura greenish-black; legs dark rufous, the tarsi blackish; head moderately elongate, much narrower than the prothorax, with well developed and prominent eyes, the impressions deep and parallel but irregular; palpi blackish; antennæ black, with piceous basal joint, slender, fully half as long as the body, the third and fourth

joints equal; prothorax between a third and fourth wider than long, widest near the middle, with distinctly arcuate and strongly reflexed sides, which become straighter and widely reflexed basally, the angles somewhat evident, obtuse and rather blunt; base fully as wide as the deeply sinuate apex, arcuate and oblique laterally; surface with rather deep transverse rugulæ, the anterior impression feeble, the stria strong, abbreviated at base; basal region and foveæ sparsely but evidently punctulate, the foveæ large, deeply concave, not anteriorly prolonged; elytra oblong, one-half longer than wide, barely one-half wider than the prothorax, very gradually ogival behind, the sinus shallow; sides rapidly rounding at base; striæ not very fine, grooved, finely, closely punctulate throughout, not deeper at apex; intervals flat throughout, the three punctures distinct; ninth stria half as far from the edge as from the eighth; anterior male tarsi pallid, moderately dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 7.8–8.2 mm.; width 3.0–3.1 mm. Canada (Regina),—Willing; Wyoming (Cheyenne),—Leng. Nebraska,—LeConte. [*Pl. subcordatus* Lec.].

errans Say

The various subordinate forms of *placidum* can be defined satisfactorily only after prolonged study, with ample material. One specimen, from Rhode Island, is the smallest known to me and has the antennal joints evidently more abbreviated; it is not included in the measurements under *placidum*, being only 6.9 mm. in length.

The species identified as *errans* above, seems to be typical in all respects, except the form of the hind thoracic angles; these are said to be rounded by Say, and LeConte states that they are "obtusis rotundatis" in both *errans* and *subcordatus*. In LeConte's Nebraska specimen of *errans*, the elytral striæ are said to be "absolutely without punctures," while in the type of *subcordatus* they are described as finely punctured toward base. In the Wyoming specimen here identified as *errans*, the basal thoracic angles are much more than right, in fact notably obtuse, but their tips are sharply defined and not so blunt as in *collare*. In *Agonum erythropus* Kirby, the body is said to be bronzed above, the prothorax obcordate, tinted with copper and with rounded hind angles, the legs dusky rufous.

Europhilus Chd.

There is a peculiarity of habitus that renders any member of this genus recognizable at a glance. The form is notably elongate, with the surface distinctly convex, and the prothorax is impunctate, having very moderate smooth foveæ and finely reflexed margins;

the elytra have fine smooth striæ and more than three small dorsal punctures; the met-episterna are moderately elongate, the tarsi long and very slender, with the lateral sulci narrow. Lastly, but most important of all as a distinguishing character, the pubescence of the antennæ begins on the third joint, which is longer than the fourth; this joint is completely glabrous in all the preceding types of the subfamily. The genus seems to be widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere and is well represented in the European fauna. Our species, so far as known to me at present, are as follows:

Sides of the prothorax at base only very feebly and narrowly reflexed... 2
 Sides at base more strongly reflexed..... 5

2—Eyes very prominent, the tempora behind them long. Body rather slender and only feebly convex, moderately shining, pale reddish-brown, the head black; under surface piceo-rufous, the legs and epipleura flavate; head elongate-rhomboidal, rather longer than the prothorax and four-fifths as wide; impressions broad and shallow; antennæ slender, three-fifths as long as the body, slightly fuscous, but paler testaceous basally; prothorax slightly elongate, parallel, with broadly and subevenly arcuate, finely reflexed sides, though widest before the middle; angles very broadly rounded; surface with some feeble transverse rugulæ, the anterior impression evident and the stria subentire; foveæ smooth, moderate, linear, broadly and very feebly impressed; sides slightly more reflexed basally though well separated from the foveæ; elytra nearly three-fifths longer than wide, fully twice as wide as the prothorax, parallel, the sides rapidly rounding at base; apex gradually rounding, the sinus short, distinct; striæ fine but sharp and deep, smooth; intervals not quite flat internally, the third with four moderate punctures, the first two near the third, the others near the second, stria; anterior male tarsi very moderately dilated. Length (♂) 6.8 mm.; width 2.3 mm. Texas (Galveston). A single example, taken by the writer..... *galvestonicus* n. sp.

Eyes not or but slightly prominent, the tempora shorter; head relatively narrower as a rule..... 3

3—Body black, more convex, the elytra generally obscurely piceous, the legs piceo-rufous. Head slightly elongate and three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, the impressions narrower and deeper than in the preceding, the antennæ very slender, black, with the basal joint picescent, more than half as long as the body; prothorax about as long as wide and widest before the middle, the sides anteriorly strongly rounded, straighter and more oblique posteriorly, very finely reflexed throughout, with the angles broadly rounded; surface smooth, moderately and very evenly convex, the two impressions obsolescent, the fine stria feebly impressed; base nearly as wide as the moderately sinuate apex; foveæ narrow and linear but extremely

feeble, smooth; elytra one-half to three-fifths longer than wide, two-thirds wider than the prothorax, the sides rapidly rounding at base; apex gradually rounding, the sinus feeble; striæ rather fine but sharply grooved, smooth; intervals flat, the third with four or five punctures; anterior male tarsi, very moderately though distinctly dilated. Length (σ^7 ♀) 7.0–7.3 mm.; width 2.4–2.6 mm. Lake Superior (Bayfield and Marquette) and Ontario (Toronto).

picipennis Kirby

Body and legs piceo-testaceous or paler, the head deep black. 4

4—Elytra notably narrow and elongate, much more than one-half longer than wide. Form elongate-oval, rather convex, smooth, shining throughout in both sexes, the color piceo-testaceous; head deep black, elongate-oval, nearly three-fourths as wide as the prothorax; eyes large but not prominent, the impressions linear, feeble; antennæ very slender and filiform, nearly three-fifths as long as the body, blackish, with paler basal joint; prothorax about as wide as long, parallel, widest at the middle, with evenly and moderately arcuate and finely reflexed sides, the angles broadly rounded; apex about as wide as the base, only feebly sinuate; impressions subobsolete, the stria fine; foveæ short, linear, broadly and feebly impressed, smooth; elytra oblong-oval, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, the sides gradually rounded at base; apex gradually rounded, with short and feeble sinus; striæ very fine, smooth; intervals flat or nearly so, the third with about four very small punctures; scutellar stria long and fine as usual in this genus; anterior male tarsi very feebly dilated. Length (σ^7 ♀) 6.0–6.8 mm.; width 2.2–2.35 mm. New York (Lake Champlain) and Lake Superior (Marquette). Maine and Lake Superior,—LeConte. *lutulentus* Lec.

A—Nearly similar to *lutulentus* but still narrower and of a paler brownish-flavate color, the head deep black, narrower; prothorax narrower, slightly elongate, otherwise almost similar, the foveæ still more feebly impressed; under surface of the hind body deep black, excepting the pale side-pieces of the mesosternum and the last ventral segment, which are abruptly pale, the prosternum, epipleura and legs very pale rufo-flavate; in *lutulentus* the last abdominal segment is not so abruptly pale. Length (σ^7) 6.4 mm.; width 2.1 mm. New Jersey. *elegantulus* n. subsp.

B—Form still narrower, very much narrower than *lutulentus* and pale brownish-flavate in color, the under surface and legs similarly pale, the basal and lateral parts of the abdomen blackish; prothorax still narrower, distinctly elongate; elytral striæ very fine and rather shallow, the intervals flat. Length (σ^7 ♀) 5.4–6.4 mm.; width 1.8–2.2 mm. Indiana,—Levette collection.

adustus n. subsp.

Elytra much less narrow, about one-half longer than wide. Form broader, rather convex, shining, pale brownish-flavate, the head black; under surface and legs very pale, the metasternum and side-pieces and a medio-basal abdominal area blackish; head more elongate, somewhat longer than the prothorax, otherwise nearly

similar; antennæ piceous, gradually testaceous basally; prothorax as wide as long, nearly as in *lutulentus* throughout but relatively smaller, the apex less sinuate and the basal angles not quite so broadly rounded; elytra relatively wider, twice as wide as the prothorax, oblong-oval, the sides more arcuate; striæ similarly very fine but more impressed and, toward the sides, tending more to micro-disintegration; intervals slightly convex, except laterally, the four punctures of the third larger than in any of the preceding related forms; tarsi very slender but shorter than in the preceding. Length (♀) 5.8 mm.; width 2.25 mm. Massachusetts.

atriceps n. sp.

- 5—Elytral striæ distinctly impressed, the intervals convex. Rather stout, somewhat convex, polished, black, the elytra seldom with trace of picescence; legs obscure rufous; head slightly elongate, much narrower than the prothorax, the eyes very moderately convex; antennæ slender, half as long as the body, blackish, the basal joint only slightly less so; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, widest near the middle, the well rounded sides less arcuate and more oblique basally, the angles broadly rounded; base not quite as wide as the rather deeply sinuate apex; margins distinctly reflexed, more broadly so basally; surface with feeble transverse rugulæ, the impressions feeble; foveæ rather long, deeply impressed, smooth, distinct in basal two-fifths; elytra shorter and broader than usual, scarcely one-half longer than wide, three-fourths wider than the prothorax, feebly inflated posteriorly; sides not very rapidly rounding at base; apex gradually broadly rounded, the sinus small and feeble; striæ notably impressed, smooth; intervals convex, less strongly in the female, the third with five punctures; anterior male tarsi feebly though distinctly dilated; met-episterna less than one-half longer than wide. Length (♂ ♀) 7.8–8.2 mm.; width 2.6–2.8 mm. New York (Lake George),—Prof. Kemp. Seven examples. *retractus* Lec.

Elytral striæ finely grooved as a rule, the intervals flatter, sometimes feebly convex. 6

- 6—Sides of the elytra barely at all more arcuate basally. Body small, shining, rather convex, piceous-black, the pronotum piceous, the legs, epipleura and entire elytra bright testaceous; head deep black, only slightly longer than wide, fully two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, the eyes large but only slightly prominent; antennæ only moderately slender, three-fifths as long as the body, fusco-testaceous, the three or four basal joints clearer; prothorax very nearly as long as wide, with parallel and almost evenly arcuate, moderately reflexed sides, somewhat more reflexed basally, the angles very broadly rounded; apex feebly sinuate, barely broader than the base; surface smooth, the stria fine, impressed; foveæ sublinear but broadly and extremely feebly impressed; elytra short, scarcely one-half longer than wide, four-fifths wider than the prothorax, rather inflated posteriorly and gradually narrowed basally; apex obtusely rounded, the sinus feeble; striæ not very fine, smooth, distinctly impressed, the intervals feebly convex, the third with about

four small, feeble and indistinct punctures; anterior male tarsi narrowly dilated. Length (♂) 6.0 mm.; width 2.35 mm. Montana,—Knaus. **collusor** n. sp.

Sides of the elytra distinctly more rapid in curvature at base. 7

7—Species of rather large size for the present genus. 8

Species smaller. 9

8—Form elongate-suboval, rather convex, deep black and polished, the elytra dark piceous, under surface black, the legs and epipleura pale; head elongate-suboval, much narrower than the prothorax, the eyes not prominent; antennæ rather more than half as long as the body, the first joint rufous, two to four blackish, the remainder pale ferruginous; prothorax as long as wide, with moderately arcuate and rather strongly reflexed sides, becoming more oblique and less rounded posteriorly, still more reflexed basally, where they form the outer wall of the rather large and smooth, irregularly sublinear impressed foveæ; apex feebly sinuate, with very blunt angles, rather wider than the base, the basal angles broadly rounded as usual; surface with some short transverse rugulæ and a fine impressed median stria; elytra oblong-oval, nearly three-fifths longer than wide, three-fifths wider than the prothorax, obtusely rounded at apex, the sinus rather long and evident; striæ fine, smooth; intervals almost flat, the third with four—sometimes five—small punctures; met-episterna small, not one-half longer than wide. Length (♀) 7.5 mm.; width 2.8–2.9 mm. N. Dakota (Devil's Lake),—Wickham; also one from British Columbia (Vernon) and another labeled "Kansas." **symmetricus** n. sp.

Form elongate-suboval, convex, polished, black, the elytra barely at all less black, the legs obscure rufous; head less elongate and with more prominent eyes; antennæ slender, fully half as long as the body, the first four joints blackish, the remainder brownish-ferruginous; prothorax subquadrate, apparently somewhat longer than wide, the parallel sides evenly and moderately arcuate and strongly reflexed, more so basally, the angles broadly rounded; foveæ smaller, sublinear but broadly and very feebly impressed; apex not wider than the base, feebly sinuate, with very blunt angles; median stria entire; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, two-thirds wider than the prothorax, more evenly rounded at apex than in the preceding, the sinus rather distinct; striæ finer, in fact extremely fine, smooth, the intervals flat, the third with about four very minute punctures; met-episterna slightly more elongate; tarsi similarly very slender, with two rather coarse grooves. Length (♀) 8.0 mm.; width 2.9 mm. New Hampshire (Durham).

properans n. sp.

9—Form unusually stout, rather convex, shining as usual in both sexes, black, the reflexed thoracic margins faintly piceous, the elytra dark piceous; under surface black, the epipleura and legs rufous; head two-thirds as wide as the prothorax, only slightly elongate, the eyes moderate in size and prominence; antennæ very slender and filiform, having unusually elongate joints, fully three-fifths as

long as the body, fuscous, clearer testaceous basally; palpi testaceous, the last two joints black; prothorax almost as long as wide, with arcuate and moderately reflexed sides, slightly more oblique basally, the angles broadly rounded; margins distinctly more reflexed at base, the foveæ linear, distinctly impressed, smooth, extending through basal two-fifths; base about equal in width to the apex, which is distinctly sinuate; elytra oblong-suboval, barely one-half longer than wide, one-half (♂) to three-fourths (♀) wider than the prothorax, the subparallel sides unusually arcuate; apex gradually rounded, with very feeble sinus; striæ rather fine, sharply grooved, smooth, feebly impressed; intervals slightly convex internally, the third with four or five punctures; met-episterna one-half longer than wide; anterior male tarsi very pale, slightly dilated. Length (♂ ♀) 6.4-7.0 mm.; width 2.4-2.8 mm. Rhode Island (Boston Neck).....*facilis* n. sp.

Form less stout, elongate-suboval, rather convex.....10
 10—Color black, the elytra often paler and piceous, the thoracic margins finely diaphanous; under surface black, the epipleura piceous, the legs paler, rufous; head rather elongate, much narrower than the prothorax, the eyes large but not prominent; antennæ slender, more than half as long as the body, the basal joint dark rufous, the next three black, the remainder pale brownish-ferruginous; prothorax fully as long as wide, the sides moderately rounded, more oblique but still arcuate posteriorly, moderately reflexed, rather broadly so at base, the angles broadly rounded; foveæ linear but very broad and shallowly impressed; median stria fine, entire, feebly impressed; apex as wide as the base; elytra elongate-oval, slightly more than one-half longer than wide, one-half to two-thirds wider than the prothorax, gradually and subevenly rounded behind, with evident sinus; striæ fine, smooth, slightly impressed; intervals feebly convex internally, virtually flat in the female, the third with four or five small punctures; anterior male tarsi moderately dilated, with the joints unusually elongate-oval, bistriate above as well as along the sides. Length (♂ ♀) 7.0-7.4 mm.; width 2.3-2.6 mm. Rhode Island and New Jersey to Lake Superior (Bayfield and Duluth). Abundant. [*Ag. picipenne* var. C, Kirby; *gratiosum* Mann. (Lec.); *ruficorne* Lec.].....*lenis* Dej.

Color black, the elytra, epipleura and legs pale rufous; surface shining; form narrower than in the preceding; head elongate-rhomboidal, much narrower than the prothorax, the eyes rather large and slightly prominent; antennæ very slender and filiform, fusco-testaceous, clearer at base, almost two-thirds as long as the body; palpi pale, the last two joints infusate; prothorax as long as wide, or wider (♀), the sides subevenly arcuate and rather finely reflexed, somewhat more so at base though not at all conspicuously; basal angles broadly rounded; median stria fine, subentire; foveæ rather small, linear, broadly and feebly impressed, smooth; base and apex about equal, the latter very moderately sinuate; elytra three-fifths longer than wide, two-thirds to four-fifths wider than the prothorax, gradually rounding behind, with the sinus extremely faint; striæ

smooth, not very fine, sharply and deeply grooved; intervals feebly convex in both sexes, the third with the usual four to five punctures; anterior male tarsi differing greatly from those of *lenis*, being much more slender, with the less elongate joints smooth above. Length (♂ ♀) 5.5-6.5 mm.; width 1.8-2.2 mm. Long Island, Pennsylvania, Indiana and northern Illinois. *elongatulus* Hald.

Color black, the elytra rufo-piceous; under surface black, the epipleura and legs bright rufous; size much smaller, moderately convex; head slightly elongate, much narrower than the prothorax, with scarcely at all prominent eyes; antennæ rather thicker than usual and with much shorter joints than in any of the preceding, pale flavo-ferruginous throughout, half as long as the body; prothorax slightly shorter than wide, the moderately arcuate sides rather narrowly but sharply reflexed, evidently a little more so at base; angles broadly rounded; base and apex subequal; foveæ irregularly linear, broadly and rather deeply impressed; elytra smaller than usual, not over one-half longer than wide, more or less obviously dilated behind, three-fourths wider than the prothorax; apex gradually rounded, the sinus shallow but evident; striæ not very fine, deeply grooved, smooth; intervals feebly convex, the third with four punctures; met-episterna small, not one-half longer than wide; anterior male tarsi narrowly but distinctly dilated, the joints not much elongated. Length (♂ ♀) 5.5-6.0 mm.; width 2.0-2.3 mm. Lake Superior (Bayfield and Duluth)... *serenus* n. sp.

The species described above as *galvestonicus* is normal so far as generic structure is concerned, but it differs from the more northern types in the much more prominent eyes and more depressed upper surface. There seem to be a number of forms related more or less closely to *lutulentus*, this type being peculiar in the pallid coloration of the body, with very black head, which prompted LeConte to place *nigriceps* in their vicinity in his treatment of the subfamily. There is no close affinity, however, *nigriceps*, by antennal structure, pertaining to a different generic group; it is assigned to the special genus *Platynomicrus* above.

Retractus, as represented by the Lake George examples above described, seems to be identified correctly, although in these New York specimens the upper surface is deep black throughout, the elytra not evidently picescent, as intimated of the Lake Superior types. *Elongatulus* is made a synonym of *picipennis* by LeConte, but it differs in its smaller size, still more slender outline, paler elytra and antennæ and more obviously, though by no means strongly, reflexed basal part of the thoracic margin; the anterior male tarsi are of the usual type and not aberrant as they are in *lenis* Dej.

While these pages were passing through the press, there appeared an article by Mr. Notman (J. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XXVII, p. 225), in which two new species of *Platynus* were described. I have been unable to identify *imitans*, even approximately, but *foveiceps* is, as stated, probably allied to the Californian *Agonum fossigerum*; it differs from anything known to me in the rugose surface of the head and pronotum. The swelling of the surface outside of the basal thoracic foveæ, is a feature frequently observable in the *fossigerum* group, becoming rather conspicuous in *tumidulum*, where however, the pronotal surface is very smooth and shining.